BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1851.....NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less, three insertions,.....$ 50
One square, 1 insertion,.....75
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....1 00
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞ Advertisement: ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel. Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, G. R. FRENCH, May 9, 1851—35-tf
R. H. GRANT, C. MYERS, Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, G. W. DAVIS, BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, GEORGE HARRISS, JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, E. P. HALL, EDWARD CANTWELL. Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

A. B. EVERIETT.

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 22

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD.

TO the Ladies.—MRS. SHAW will sell the balance of her stock at cost, to make arrangements for her Fall business.
Wilmington, June 27, 1851 42-3t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
***Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.

ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-8t*

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.
May 16, 1851 36-3m

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf
Commercial and Herald copy one month.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. C. & O. HOLMES. J. C. HOLMES.
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. C. HOLMES
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

General Notices.

TO OVERSEERS.

WANTED, a man to attend to Plantation business at the Hermitage. He must come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Application to be made on the premises.
July 4th, 1851 43-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed at last June term of New-Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to take the list of taxable property in the District of Wilmington, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and may be found at the store of Messrs. GAUSE & BOWDEN, on North Water Street, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M and from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M. each and every day (Sundays excepted), until the 31 day of July instant. JOHN C. BOWDEN,
Tax List Receiver.
July 4th, 1851 43-3t

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.
June 30, 1851.—[43-t1sta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for Collection. HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this day, June 7th, 1851, the Steamers connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will leave for Charleston at 11 o'clock, a. m. or as soon thereafter as the Cars arrive.
JAMES T. MILLER, Agent.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of July proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; fire places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine; Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weatherboards to be 3 inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good hear: Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10,) well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further specifications, &c. &c., apply to
WILLIAMS HUMPHREY, HARVEY COX, BRYAN S. KOONCE, } *Commissioners.*
June 13th, 1851. 41-6t

NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction free of charge.

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
July 5, 1851 43-t10

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;** Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather** and **Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

N. C. Bacon—300 Hams; 300 Sides; 200 Shoulders. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $	ct
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14	20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3	04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5	15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7	31
1	do.	Simon Bargwin,	4	82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1	44
4	do	Samuel H. Firth,	26	24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19	30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19	71
2	do.	William Gilln,	7	42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18	90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22	32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5	70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17	20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19	91
1	do.	Francis James,	6	80
1	do.	Sei Jones,	2	66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11	11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11	11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8	88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14	09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6	38
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24	18
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11	01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19	91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2	30
1	do.	James McGary,	8	83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11	98
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1	56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6	75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4	83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7	22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2	34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7	48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31	12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7	46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4	82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2	33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	18	90
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24	12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27	74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16	87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J.M. Baber		86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4	49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13	31
1	do.	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2	88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96	74
3	do.	John Williams,	38	19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28	99
No. of Acres.				
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1	38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1	48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3	28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1	19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	1	78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1	40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3	61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1	27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2	11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2	05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1	62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1	30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2	09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7	24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2	16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5	36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,		45
500	do. do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4	39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,		80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7	61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10	21
39	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4	51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	2	46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13	81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19	52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3	75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3	68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1	46
200	do. do do.	William Brown,		58
287	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1	15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1	90
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2	28
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1	03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1	34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2	50
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7	08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1	49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5	87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4	26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,		98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1	05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1	95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2	83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1	87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2	46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2	46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1	58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14	38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1	18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1	19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1	46
470	do. do.	William George,	1	36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1	19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1	05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2	11
500	do. do.	George Moore,		86
125	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2	19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1	19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2	38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2	43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,		44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,		43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1	19
150	do. do.	George White,	1	33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1	19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee. $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William S. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William T. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 42-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.
May 15th, 1851 37-tf

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of **Negro Passes.** For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIGARS! Cigars!!—50,000 Cigars. Low and Medium priced. For sale by Z. H. GREENE, Market St.

TOBACCO! 20 boxes good retailing Tobacco. For sale low, by ZENO H. GREENE.
May 30, 1851. [Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.]

JUST Received.—
100 boxes Sardines;
100 cans fresh Lobster;
2 dozen Spanish Olives;
100 do. jars Pickles, Underwood's;
1 chest extra fine Gun Powder Tea;
20 half bbls. Flour;
1 dozen Yeast Powders. For sale low, by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes Soap; 75 do. Candles. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SOAP, Starch, &c. 20 boxes W. Colgate's Pale Soap;
20 " " " Toilet do.
10 " " " Pearl Starch;
Alum, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Copperas, Pepper, Pimento, &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

FLOUR! Flour!—100 bbls. Genesee Flour, assorted brands. Just received and for sale by
June 20th, 1851 ZENO H. GREENE.

COTTON Osnaburgs and Drills.—5 Bales Cotton Osnaburgs; 1 Bale Methune & Co.'s Duck, a very heavy article for Awnings and Boat Sails; 3 Bales Conestoga, Lancaster Drillings. For sale low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

PATENT Boxes for Wooden Axles—The best article yet introduced, being perfectly tight, excluding all dust or sand from the action of the wheel. For sale in every variety, by J. M. ROBINSON.

BRITANNIA Tea and Coffee Pots, for sale low to close a consignment, at the Hardware Store of
June 27, 1851 J. M. ROBINSON.

FLOUR.—50 barrels Flour;
20 half do. do.
20 ½ bbls. bags. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

FROM Davidson and Young's Bakery.—Pilot Bread, Soda, Lemon, Sugar, Pic Nic and Butter Crackers. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

☞For Editorial, News Matter, etc., see Fourth Page.

The Fourth of July

Seems to have been celebrated with considerable spirit throughout the country. At Washington City the corner stone of the Capitol enlargement was laid, and an eloquent oration delivered by Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, there were public celebrations gotten up by the authorities, besides several others by the different societies, parties and orders. In Charleston the day passed off as pleasantly, and seems to have been as cordially welcomed, as in any other city of the Union. In our own State, the celebration was also general, and, so far as we have been able to learn, quite spirited. At the county seat of almost every county in this district, we believe there was a celebration and an oration, and also at various other points throughout the counties. In this county there were celebrations in Wilmington, at South Washington, and perhaps at some other places.

The day passed off very pleasantly in this place. The weather was exceedingly fine—bright and clear, but not oppressively hot—and the procession which formed in front of the Carolina Hotel made quite an imposing appearance—more imposing than usual upon such occasions. The ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the oration was delivered, were also very impressive, if we except the music, which was totally unsuited to the occasion, being wholly instrumental, and consisting of the fiddle, harp, and flute of three strolling Italians, assisted by three family organs in the shape of three little *babees*. About the babies, however, we do not complain—they are a component part of all public gatherings—at least, we never saw one without them, and we rather like the little rascals, provided somebody will only keep their noses clean. We have an idea that the *infantry* at the Church was composed of fine fat babies, with powerful lungs; we are sure of the lungs.

The introductory prayer by the Rev. JESSE JENNETT was very impressive. The age, venerable appearance, and faltering tones of the patriarch, wrestling, as it were, in prayer, for the safety of his country, awoke a corresponding feeling in every bosom, and the hearts of all accompanied him in humble supplications to the Throne of Grace for the same object. The Declaration of Independence was read by GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., with distinction and energy, as was also the Mecklenburg Declaration, the reading of which last was prefaced by a few remarks, suggested by the document and the occasion.

The address of JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq., the Orator of the day, has been very generally commended, and with just cause. It was really an able production, and we endorse to the fullest his sentiments in regard to Northern aggressions and the necessity of resisting them, even to a disruption of all the ties that bind us to the confederacy. But if we might be allowed to offer an opinion, we would suggest that perhaps the orator dwelt rather too much upon the dark side of the picture to be quite in unison with the feelings which the day is calculated to excite.—The Fourth of July is rather a day for the acknowledgment of blessings than the enumeration of grievances. But this is a slight matter, and, perhaps, not worth mentioning. His sentiments were very good and well expressed.

The audience was very large; in fact, the Church was crowded to excess. The men looked pleased and the ladies beautiful, as a matter of course, and patriotism rose to 90 in the shade. The procession marched from the Church back to the place of starting, when it was dismissed.

The arrangements throughout were excellent and well carried out. The Marshall, Capt. HOWARD, and Assistant Marshalls, JAMES G. GREEN and ELI W. HALL, Esqs., of course did their duty properly. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells. A great deal of ice water must have been swallowed, for the ice ran short before night, which, we fear, led some innocent and unsuspecting persons into the unfortunate habit of correcting their tumbler of water by the admixture of a small portion of spirituous liquor, which process being repeated too frequently, is said to produce that strange sinuosity of gait and incongruity of expression to which people are supposed to allude when they talk about being "tight." We noticed very little of this, and what little there was is directly chargeable to the want of ice. There is a terrible responsibility somewhere. Yea, verily.

The Alleged Gardiner Fraud.

We find in the papers reports of a fraud having been committed upon the Treasury to the amount of $428,000, by the allowance of a claim brought before the Commissioners on Mexican claims by a Dr. GARDINER. It is said that the vouchers, upon which the allowance was made, were forged and fraudulent. The claim was for damages sustained by GARDINER on account of a heavy mining interest of his in San Louis Potosi having been rendered valueless by the advance of the United States troops in 1846.

It is asserted that a year before the alleged loss is said to have occurred, this Dr. GARDINER was in the city of Mexico, in extreme poverty, and, therefore, could not have sustained the loss for which this allowance has been made. Judicial proceedings have been instituted, and the matter is now under investigation. Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Major LALLY, and Mr. CURTIS, are said to have been the Attorneys of the claim, and each to have received over forty thousand dollars.

We cannot say whether the claim be fraudulent until we know the result of the investigation, but, fraudulent or not, the connection of a member of the cabinet with pushing forward a claim against the government, during his own tenure of office, is very reprehensible, and was justly considered disgraceful in the GALPHIN affair. We hope Mr. CORWIN may be able to prove that he has had no connection with the affair.

Tomatoes.

We saw, a few days since, at the store of Mr. AGOSTINA, opposite the market-house, the best grown Tomatoes we have ever seen in this market. One bunch had on it eight of this delicious vegetable, weighing, after having been taken from the bush three days, 2¼ lbs. Mr. AGOSTINA raised them on his plantation, some two or three miles from town. He has also raised this season as fine cabbages as any ever brought from abroad at this season of the year. Our market has been bountifully supplied of late with all kinds of vegetables, raised in our immediate vicinity. We are pleased to record such improvements in agricultural products. Heretofore our market, during the spring and summer months, has chiefly been supplied from Charleston; and we have also drawn largely upon the Northern markets for our winter cabbages. We hope the time is not far distant when everything that can be will be raised in our own immediate vicinity. There is no use in supposing such articles cannot be cultivated at home. With proper attention, every thing required for the support of man and beast can as well be made here as elsewhere; all that is requisite is the will to do it.

☞The *Goldsborough Republican & Patriot* is now published tri-weekly, and will continue to be so during the Canvass, and afterwards, if it receive sufficient encouragement. Our friends, ROBINSON & GULICK, are doing yeomen's service in the cause of Democracy, and should receive a warm support and liberal encouragement.

The Convention this Week.

The election for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States will be held throughout the nine districts of North Carolina on the 7th of August, being the first Thursday in that month; this will be precisely twenty-seven days after this date. We may fairly presume that all the candidates are now in the field, and their principles and course of action made known to the people, and therefore proper subjects of criticism.

In the First, or Mountain District, Mr. CLINGMAN, Whig, the former representative, is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Col. GAITHER, also Whig. Mr. CLINGMAN is known to have taken strong Southern rights grounds in the last Congress, and in other respects to have differed from Mr. BADGER and the Raleigh Regency; his opponent, Col. GAITHER, who, by the way, is a man of high personal character, is virtually the candidate of the BADGER and STANLY clique. So far as we can judge, there are no doubts of CLINGMAN's election. CLINGMAN will, at least, divide the Whigs with his opponent, and will get almost the whole of the Democratic vote of the District.

In the Second, or Rowan District, Hon. JOSEPH CALDWELL, Whig, the former representative, has no opposition, and will no doubt be elected. He is a Whig of the BADGER stamp.

In the Third District, Hon. G. W. CALDWELL and Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY are the candidates. In this District, above all others, the questions of consolidation or ultimate secession are the real points at issue, although Gen. DOCKERY and his partizans raise the false issues of union or disunion. It has been charged upon Capt. CALDWELL that he is a disunionist, because he contends that the constitution is a compact, for the violation of which the proper remedy is secession. Gen. DOCKERY seems to be ignorant that if Capt. CALDWELL be a disunionist, he has distinguished Whig authority for his doctrine; no less an authority than that of DANIEL WEBSTER. On the 28th of last month, at a great public dinner given to Mr. WEBSTER at the Capon Springs, in Hampshire county, Va., the following incidents occurred. We give them in the words of the special reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*:

A Mr. BRUCE, who was present, gave as a toast:

"The Fugitive Slave Law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

Mr. WEBSTER again addressed the company, declaring that the law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North wilfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole.

We think the assailants of Mr. CALDWELL had better dispose of DANIEL WEBSTER before they attack him. If we understand the organs of General DOCKERY, they would contend that a State is as much an integral part of the Union as a county is of a State—certainly a most monstrous doctrine. A county is, from the necessity of the case, a *part of a State*, while a State is, by free compact, a *member* of the confederacy. DANIEL WEBSTER used to be the high priest of consolidation, but he is a perfect State's Rights man compared with Gen. DOCKERY.

In the Fourth District, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Raleigh Clique Whig, is the candidate, and has no opposition.

In the Fifth District, Mr. VENABLE, Southern Rights Democrat, has no opposition. The Feds. are trying to coax up some Democrat to oppose Mr. VENABLE, but can't come it.

In the Sixth, or Wake District, Mr. DANIEL has no opposition. The Feds. class him as an ultra secessionist, and want some Democrat to run against him. It won't do.

In the Seventh (this) District, Mr. ASHE has no opposition, and will be sent back unanimously.

In the Eighth as in the Third District, the contest is very warm, and the vote will, no doubt, be close. We speak in all sincerity when we say that we anticipate the election of Mr. RUFFIN, the Democratic candidate, over Hon. EDWARD STANLY, his Whig competitor. The Democrats from that District, with whom we have conversed, seem to be quite confident of success. Their opponents are not. Mr. STANLY is, perhaps, the best stump speaker in the State, and talks eloquently and well, but the defence of his course in the last Congress is too great a weight for any man to bear up under. The candidates spoke to an immense audience at Goldsboro', on the 4th, and we believe it is fully admitted that Mr. RUFFIN sustained himself ably and creditably at all points. Indeed many, both of Mr. RUFFIN's political friends and opponents, who were unacquainted with his powers, were somewhat surprised at the ability and knowledge of politics displayed by him. Mr. STANLY's doctrines are consolidationist, after the fashion of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He has not even the fear of DANIEL WEBSTER before his eyes. We have very little doubt that Mr. RUFFIN will beat him by a respectable majority. It would be folly to talk about a large majority, and, indeed, it will require the best exertions of every Democrat to secure success at all.

In the Ninth District, Col. OUTLAW, Whig, is a candidate for re-election. No opposition.

☞The *Warrenton News* is very much mistaken in supposing, as it seems to do, that we alluded to that paper, when, in our article in reply to General SAUNDERS' speech at Warrenton, we used the expression—"particularly small newspaper echoes." We have quite as many controversies now on our hands as we care for attending to in this hot weather; and certainly if we referred to the *News* at all, it would be in terms of respect: the use of any other terms would be in contradiction to our feelings. The particularly small newspaper echoes to which we had allusion, were of an insinuation in regard to the place of our nativity, conduct of which we believe the editors of the *News* incapable.

By the way, a friend has kindly furnished us with a history of some matters connected with the getting up of the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, and also the change of one of the terminal points of the former road from Raleigh to Weldon. It certainly places matters in a very different light from what Gen. SAUNDERS' speech does, and relieves the people of Wilmington from all imputation of *illiberality*. We shall give it next week in connection with that portion of the Warrenton speech which has reference to the change of terminus from Raleigh to Weldon, and this not from any desire to further continue a useless discussion, but simply to vindicate the truth of history, and to show that then as now, the people of Wilmington were willing to meet the people of any other town half way, and more than half way, in any enterprise for the common good.

☞Mr. STANLY wants no secessionist to vote for him. So he says.

BRANCH BANK IN GREENSBORO'.—The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, hitherto noticed as to be established in this place, has been organized for the transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. The following named gentlemen are the officers:

Cashier.—JESSE M. LINDSAY.

Directors.—Wm. A. Caldwell, Wilson S. Hill, Jno. Gilmer, James Sloan, and Edmund W. Ogburn.

Discount day—every Wednesday.—*Patriot.*

The Third District.

The contest in the Third District, between Hon. G. W. CALDWELL and Gen. DOCKERY, waxes quite warm, and, so far as the newspapers are concerned, partakes not a little of the character of personality. This we regret exceedingly, both because our own name has unfortunately been used in the matter, and because most of the parties are our personal friends, and one, the Editor of the Wadesboro' *Argus*, is our brother. We think it very unfortunate, to use no harsher expression, that our friend BADGER, of the *Hornets' Nest*, should have thought fit to drag the family relations of individuals into a purely political contest, or so far to have tortured a difference of opinion between brothers as to make it appear a question of personal veracity, when, from the very facts of the case, he must have felt that no such issue could have been intended by the parties. We would here remark that, for our own part, we never reply to insinuations made against us on account of the place of our nativity, any more than we would to ridicule on account of our stature, or anything else beyond the reach of our control. These things are ordered by Providence, and those who wish to quarrel with its disposition can do so at their own risk. It is their matter, not ours. We differ widely in opinion from the Editor of the *Argus*, and cannot but hope that his candidate may be defeated, yet we have known him too long and too well to have any doubt of the sincerity of his professions, or the purity of his motives; and even if swayed by private interests or feelings, we know that all his interests, present and prospective, are in North Carolina; and that all his feelings are there too. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, and the place wherein a man has invested all he owns—where his wife lives and his children are born—there is the home of his affections and the land of his choice. But this has actually nothing to do with the campaign, and we have only alluded to the matter at all in order to deprecate its introduction, and to beg gentlemen on both sides to refrain from a style of remark totally unworthy of them. Very few of our subscribers in the Eastern part of the State see the "*Nest*" or "*Argus*," and we shall, therefore, curtail our article, which must, to a great extent, be lost to our readers. An allusion in both papers has rendered this reference necessary on our part.

It has been our happiness to have known, for the last three years, the Hon. G. W. CALDWELL, the Democratic candidate in the Third District; and it is still our pride to regard him as a friend. We know that he is, and always has been, a warm defender of Southern Rights, and of the rights of the States, regarding these as the mainstays of the Union and the constitution. We cannot, for the life of us, see how *this* can constitute a disunionist. We remember talking with him at the last Democratic State Convention, and he did not then go for actual disunion, although advocating the *doctrine of secession*. And, after all, what is this terrible doctrine of secession of which such a bug-a-boo is made by the consolidationists? It simply amounts to this—That the Union is a compact entered into by free and independent States, a breach of which by one party frees the other party from its obligation, and leaves it at liberty to withdraw or secede without any violation of faith. It is perfectly evident that before the States assented to the Federal compact they were not bound by it, their assent or dissent was purely a matter of choice, and this freedom of choice North Carolina availed herself of by staying out for some years. In case of such a violation of the Federal compact as would render it a nullity, it is evident that North Carolina would be precisely where she was before becoming a member of the confederacy. She would be thrown back on her original sovereignty, and her withdrawal would be neither rebellion nor revolution, but simply such a secession as the nature of the case would demand and justify. It is no argument against this doctrine to say that it is not to be found in the constitution. Its exercise could not arise from the operation of the constitution, but rather from the cessation of that operation, which would be the result of an infraction of that instrument; for, says DANIEL WEBSTER, "The whole constitution is binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." And Mr. WEBSTER further says, that no section of the constitution could be set aside or violated without destroying the whole. Now, even from this Whig authority, it is evident that secession is the proper and rightful remedy, in the last resort, for any violation of the constitution, and cannot be rebellion or revolution against that instrument, inasmuch as by the violation committed, the injured party were already discharged from the compact, and thrown back upon the original, inherent, and independent sovereignty which they possessed before entering it.

The idea which seems to be advanced by the Dockery party, that a withdrawal must necessarily be a revolution, or a rebellion, seems, when calmly considered, to be rather fanciful. It can only be founded upon the idea that the Union possesses an inherent sovereignty, with all the attributes and incidents of sovereignty, as understood in consolidated governments, according to monarchical usage. A few words will show the fallacy of such an idea. In all consolidated governments, the theory is, that the sovereignty, wherever vested, is the reservoir of all powers, not expressly granted out, or delegated, and that all power proceeds *from* it. In the United States, the General Government is no such reservoir. It possesses *no* inherent power,—all power is given to it by virtue of a compact, and as its power depends upon this compact, it must cease to exist with the existence of the agreement upon which it is founded. We have seen that a violation of the compact on one part would destroy its binding character in all others; thus creating a case when, according to the theory of our Government, withdrawal or secession would be perfectly justifiable. The fact is, that the States are the reservoirs of power, and are so declared to be in the Tenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution, which says:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Arrival of the Steamers Empire City and Georgia—More Gold.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer Empire City arrived here to-day, bringing Chagres dates to the 26th June. She has no later advices from California than those brought by the Prometheus. She brings three hundred and seventy-five passengers and one million and a half of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The first locomotive on the Panama Railroad started from Navy Bay on the 24th. The work is progressing rapidly.

The Empire City left the steamer Falcon at Chagres waiting the arrival of the Oregon.

A military regiment was momentarily expected from Panama.

The Isthmus is healthy. Robberies, however, and other outrages, are of frequent occurrence.

The dates from Kingston are to the 29th. Business was dull, and prices generally declining, especially breadstuffs. Provisions, fish, and coffee, are scarce.

The steamer Georgia, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at New York this evening.

The advices from Cuba are unimportant.

DISPATCH.—A merchant in Fayetteville ordered goods from Wilmington at 12 o'clock on Friday last, and at 12 o'clock next day, Saturday, the goods were in his store, brought by the steamer Chatham.

North Carolinian.

From the Atlantic Star.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Bulletin. It exhibits the feelings towards our Rail Road by the press, at a distance. Similar expressions of opinion have been made by the press of New York and Mobile, while several of the leading papers of our State have been equally complimentary:

"In a short time, the only link wanting to complete the railway communication between Montgomery and the Eastern cities will be the line extending to Manchester in South Carolina to Wilmington in North Carolina. It will not only materially lessen the time of the journey from this city to New York, but also diminish the cost, so as to place the Alantic route once more in fair competition with any by the Western lines and lakes. We have long been aware of the importance of it to this city; have repeatedly called attention to it, and have watched its steady and rapid progress with the greatest interest. In fact it is essential to the complete success of the Georgia and Alabama Roads, for it will be the means of drawing back to them a large amount of travel that has recently been diverted to the steamship and the Western lines. The citizens of Mobile are also deeply interested in its completion at the earliest possible period.

As an investment it strikes us that its bonds offer unusual inducements to capitalists, who desire both security and profit. We know of no Company, in the Northern States, from which the same rate of interest can be realized with equal safety; and should suppose that in Wall-street, its bonds would be in request at par. It will be seen from the advertisement, that proposals, for any amount not less than $1000, will be received at the office of 'Winslow, Lanier, & Co. 53 Wall-street, New York,' until 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 10th of July proximo. Our remarks on the value of the stock, or of the obligations of the Company, are predicated on our knowledge of the necessity of the line to complete our railway communication with the Northern cities, and our conviction that it will be the speediest, and probably the favorite route from this city to New York."

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 5, 6 P. M.—The steamer Baltic arrived at her wharf here at 5¼ o'clock this afternoon, bringing ninety-four passengers. She left Liverpool at 4¼ o'clock, P. M., on the 26th June, and her best day's sailing was 340 miles.

The United States ship St. Lawrence arrived at Lisbon on the 15th June.

The Commissioners appointed for the purpose have reported decidedly against the project of the transatlantic steamers sailing from the west of the islands for America.

The receipts of the World's Fair on the 25th June, were £3,186 12s.; the number of visiters, 68,394.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed by a majority of 200 to 39.

Recent rains have much benefited the crops, and a good yield is almost certain.

A very destructive fire had occurred at London on the 24th, destroying property to the amount of £200,000. The large warehouses of Alderman Humphrey, and the hop factories of Wiggin & Co., were among the buildings burnt.

Trade in Manchester is unusually brisk. Spinners and weavers of calico and dyers are constantly employed.

The 4th of July was celebrated on board the Baltic in a becoming manner and with great spirit.

RUSSIA.—A destructive conflagration had occurred at Archangel. Russia, on the 10th, which consumed one hundred and fifty houses and two churches.

FRANCE.—The movement in favor of the revision of the constitution is gathering increased force. Petitions in favor of it are flowing in from all parts of the republic.

Ledru Rollin has been sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and be imprisoned two years for writing two pamphlets considered seditious.

SPAIN.—The ministers will not prorogue the Cortes until the question of the national debt is settled.

A fire occurred in Madrid on the 2d, which destroyed the church of San Parenzo and various public buildings.

PORTUGAL.—There is no news of moment from this country—all is quiet.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada—3 Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 7th, 10 P. M.—The steamship Canada arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, with forty passengers.

The steamship Washington had arrived at Cowes on the 27th of June.

ENGLAND.—Some progress had been made in Parliamentary business. In the House of Lords, Lord Camphill's Registry bill had been read three times.

The receipts of the World's Fair on the 26th were £2,700, and the visitors about 60,000.

A violent hail-storm and tornado had passed over Yorkshire and Cheshire, doing much damage.

The heat in London was very intense, the thermometer reaching 90 degrees.

A terrible typhoon prevailed at Ceylon on the 1st of May, and Madras on the 5th, destroying nearly 20 vessels.

FRANCE.—The discussion with regard to the revision of the constitution is still paramount. Petitions in favor of a revision of the constitution continue to flow in from the country. A telegraphic despatch received on the 28th, states that the committee had decided on the report of M. De Tocqueville, a name well known.

From the Alta California of May 31st.

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS.—Our city is built up again! In our last issue for the States we told of its destruction, and now of its resurrection. Some plants take root and sprout upward in such a hurry that they bring the old shell of the germ whence they sprung upon the shooting stalk, the bulb husk still clinging to it. So it is of our city; she has sprung up from her ruins literally with ashes upon head standing upon embers. We have streets again; blocks again; houses, stores, business, excitement, bustle, progress and prosperity. Three-fourths of the streets are lined again with inhabitants, although four weeks have not elapsed since the fire.

So too is it of Stockton. Accounts from there are very encouraging. The people have not been disheartened by their great calamity, but have progressed very far in remedying, by building, the destruction of their city.

Those two fires had not as much effect as was anticipated in raising prices, on account of the great quantities of goods on shipboard and large cargoes which have arrived since.

Mr. Davidson, agent of the Rothschilds, is putting up a banking-house, the walls of which are to be of solid brick masonry. The same is also being done by Burgyoyne & Co., and others, with the confident expectation of their being perfectly fire-proof.

Census of Great Britain.

The leading results of the decennial census, which was taken on the 30th of March last, have already been published, as far as relates to England and Scotland, and great satisfaction has been expressed that this enormous task, which occupied four months on the last occasion, has now been conducted so efficiently as to have been completed within ten weeks. It appears that the total population of Great Britain is 20,919,432, being an increase of little more than 12 per cent since the last return. As regards the population of Ireland, it was then 8,196,597, and owing to famine and emigration, it is probably not increased. This, therefore, would make the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland about 29,000,000, and the number of the British race in the colonies being estimated at 3,000,000—the aggregate is raised to 32,000,000.

It is found that the annual progress of the population during the last half century has been as follows—emigration, it must be remembered, being always in operation as a counteracting influence:

From 1800 to 1811,	the rate of increase was	15 11-100	per ct.
" 1811 to 1821,	"	"	"	14 12-100	"
" 1821 to 1831,	"	"	"	14 91-100	"
" 1831 to 1841,	"	"	"	13 18-100	"
" 1841 to 1851,	"	"	"	12 10-100	"

It appears that the excess of females is still increasing. In 1841 there were in Great Britain 493,303 more women than men. Now there are 550,157. This is partly to be accounted for by the demands for the army and navy on foreign and colonial service, the greater duration of female life, and the larger number of males who leave the country as emigrants, convicts, &c.

☞General SCOTT has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whig State Convention of Ohio.

☞The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per ct. for the last six months.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Signers of the Declaration.

We have prepared, with considerable trouble, for the readers of the Bulletin, the following interesting table of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence:

Names.	Delegated from.	Born.	Died.	Age.
John Adams*	Mass.	Mass.	1735	1826	91
Samuel Adams	Mass.	Mass.	1712	1803	82
Josiah Bartlett†	N. H.	Mass.	1729	1795	66
Carter Braxton	Va.	Va.	1736	1797	62
Charles Carroll	Md.	Md.	1736	1832	96
Samuel Chase	Md.	Md.	1741	1811	71
Abr. Clark	N. J.	N. J.	1726	1794	69
George Clymer	Penn.	Penn.	1739	1813	74
William Ellery	R. I.	R. I.	1727	1820	93
William Floyd	N. Y.	N. Y.	1734	1821	87
Benjamin Franklin	Penn.	Mass.	1706	1790	84
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	Mass.	1744	1814	70
Button Gwinett§	Ga.	Eng.	1732	1777	45
Lyman Hall	Ga.	Conn.	1731	1790	60
John Hancock	Mass.	Mass.	1737	1793	55
Benj. Harrison	Va.	Va.		1791	
John Hart	N. J.	N. J.	1715	1780	66
T. Heyward, Jr.	S. C.	S. C.	1746	1809	63
Joseph Hewes	N. C.	N. J.	1730	1779	50
William Hooper	N. C.	Mass.	1742	1790	48
Stephen Hopkins	R. I.	Mass.	1707	1785	78
Francis Hopkinson	N. J.	Penn.	1737	1790	53
Sam'l Huntington	Conn.	Conn.	1732	1796	64
Thomas Jefferson*	Va.	Va.	1743	1826	84
Fs. Lightfoot Lee	Va.	Va.	1734	1797	63
Richard Henry Lee	Va.	Va.	1732	1994	64
Francis Lewis	N. Y.	Wales	1713	1803	90
Philip Livingston	N. Y.	N. Y.	1716	1776	60
Thomas Lynch, Jr‡	S. C.	S. C	1749	1779	28
Thomas McKean	Del.	Penn.	1734	1817	81
Arthur Middleton	S. C.	S. C.	1743	1787	43
Robert Morris	Penn.	Eng.	1734	1806	73
Lewis Morris	N. Y.	N. Y.	1726	1798	72
John Morton	Penn.	Penn.	1724	1777	54
Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Va.	Va.	1738	1789	51
William Paca	Md.	Md.	1740	1799	60
Robert Treat Paine	Mass.	Mass.	1731	1804	73
John Penn	N. C.	Va.	1741	1809	68
George Reed	Del.	Md.	1734	1798	64
Cæsar Rodney	Del.	Del.	1730	1783	53
George Ross	Penn.	Del.	1730	1779	49
Benjamin Rush	Penn.	Penn.	1745	1813	68
Edward Rutledge	S. C.	S. C.	1749	1800	51
Roger Sherman	Conn	Mass.	1721	1793	73
James Smith	Penn.	Irel'd	1713	1806	83
Richard Stockton	N. J.	N. J.	1730	1781	51
Thomas Stone	Md.	Md.	1742	1787	43
George Taylor	Penn.	Irel'd	1716	1781	65
Mather Thornton	N. H.	Irel'd	1714	1803	89
George Walton	Ga.	Va.	1740	1804	64
William Whipple	N. H.	Me.	1730	1785	55
William Williams	Conn.	Conn.	1731	1811	80
James Wilson	Penn.	Scot.	1742	1798	56
John Witherspoon	N. J.	Scot.	1732	1794	73
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	Conn.	1726	1797	72
George Wythe‖	Va.	Va.	1726	1806	80

*Afterwards President of the United States. Died July 4th, 1826, the 50th Anniversary.

†The first who answered yea when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.

‡Lost at sea. §Killed in a duel. ‖Poisoned.

Ireland.

The sincere friends of humanity cannot but experience the liveliest satisfaction in contemplating the evidences of a reviving prosperity in "unhappy Ireland." There never has been a nation of but moderate civilization which has suffered more of political hardship and enjoyed less of social happiness.—As far back as authentic history goes in narrating the annals of Ireland, we see nothing but misfortune, degradation and oppression. The sagacity of the statesman and the speculations of the philosopher have been equally baffled and confounded in tracing to their proper causes the misfortunes of Ireland.—But all have agreed in charging to the oppressive and unjust policy of England, to the hostility of races, to religious bigotry, and to class animosity, some, if not an equal guilt in evoking the evil spirits which have ravaged Ireland. The chief guilt of Ireland's misfortunes will be attributed by impartial history to the jealousy and tyranny of England. Ireland has literally been plundered by England, and has been manacled by the fetters of an unjust legislation so that she could never exert her native strength in recovering her position among independent and prosperous nations. But, "adding insult to injury," the English have attempted to acquit themselves of the damning guilt by asserting that the Irish were incapable of self-government—that, indeed, this high prerogative of self-government belongs only to the Saxon race, and that the Celtic population of Ireland were fit only to be drawers of water and hewers of wood for their Saxon lords. This false and foul accusation is refuted by the fact that the Irish, when released from the thraldom of England's tyranny, have rivalled the most prosperous people in the manifestation of all the qualities conducive to individual and national welfare. The dormant energy and dignity of the Irish character have raised them from the dust, and have elevated them to the highest eminence of human glory, whenever the foot of English despotism has been removed from their neck. In our own free country have the Irish nobly vindicated themselves from the base accusation that they were fit only to be slaves to Saxon power. We despise cant of every description, but this eternal cant about the Saxon race is disgusting beyond endurance. That wherein the Saxon differs from all other races is his intense and never-sleeping selfishness. Other people are betrayed by generous impulse into errors, but the calculating Saxon, with characteristic cunning, never sacrifices self to any magnanimous feeling. The Connecticut Yankee is the most perfect type of the Saxon race on the globe.

Various causes are contributing to the present comparative prosperity of Ireland. In the first place, its excessive population has been thinned out by emigration and famine—severe remedies, to be sure, but nevertheless, remedies. Then, Catholic emancipation was of some service in subduing the fire of sectarian bigotry. The cessation of political agitation was of still greater service to Ireland. Ireland has suffered more than any other country from the plague of demagogueism. By as much as Napoleon was the greatest of warriors, was O'Connell the greatest of demagogue—he was the Beelzebub of demagogues. He agitated and agitated and agitated Ireland, until she well nigh expired of the severe and incessant shocks. But the event which has done and will do more to resuscitate Ireland than all other agencies combined is the passage of the Encumbered Estates Act. The fable of the dog in the manger was never more perfectly realized than in the conduct of the Irish Landlords. Too indolent and dissipated to cultivate the soil themselves, they also prevented their tenantry from cultivating it to any advantage. But this Encumbered Estates Act has released the soil of Ireland from the death-grasp of an impoverished proprietary. Mortgaged lands may now be sold, and they are every day being purchased by industrious and thrifty farmers from Scotland and England.—The example of the judicious cultivation of these land-owners has its effect upon the Irish proprietors, whilst its result will be to release the country from its dependence upon that most precarious of all crops—the potato crop. The concurrent operation of these reviving influences is already seen in the improved condition of Ireland; but it can never be really a prosperous and independent country until it is emancipated from the despotism of bigotry and superstition.

BEEFSTEAKS.—Until we read the following, which we find in an exchange paper, we had no idea that the Romans were the first discoverers of beefsteaks. Nor do we altogether believe it now, although we are willing that any of our readers may differ with us. Here is the article:

"Beefsteaks were discovered by a Roman priest, whose name we forget, though it can be found in a book the title of which we do not remember. He had been broiling a piece of beef, to be offered to the God in whose temple he officiated, and, seizing it by the thumb and forefinger, for the purpose of conveying it to the altar, he found it so hot that he was compelled to drop it, and instinctively placed the thumb and finger in his mouth. They happened to be covered with the juice of the steak, which he tasted, and lost all sense of pain in the exquisite enjoyment thus conveyed to the palate. Being a man of genius, he proceeded to place another slice on the coals, which, being cooked, he innocently devoured it, losing sight of his official duties, which required that the meat should be placed before the god. For a long time he pursued this course, until his sleek appearance attracted attention, and he was watched and the secret discovered. He would have been put to death, but for the judge on his trial eating a steak, whereupon he was acquitted, and made Pontifex Maximus, as a reward for the benefit he had conferred on mankind. Beefsteaks became the rage, and there were broils continually going on all over the empire; for the Romans were a little more quick-witted than the Chinese, who deemed it necessary to burn down a house to roast a pig, and did not suppose that steaks could be cooked only in temples. It was a blessed day for mortals when the priest burnt his fingers."

An English actor on visiting Niagara Falls wrote home, "Oh, what a fall is here, my country men!"

TO-MORROW.—The day when idlers work and fools reform.

The Hermit Woman of the Alleghanies.

The subjoined interesting sketch of a most singular woman is furnished the National Intelligencer by a correspondent who has recently explored the source of the Potomac river:

"Delighted, however, and deeply impressed as I have been, by the scenery of this Alpine land, I have been more interested in an old woman whom I have had the pleasure of seeing. Her name is Elizabeth Golding, or Goldizon. She resides in a log cabin entirely alone, directly at the foot of the gorge which has taken her name. She is of German origin, and represents herself as one hundred and twelve years of age. She was born, according to her own words, 'within a two days' ride of Philadelphia,' and her father was a soldier in the Revolution under Washington, and she herself was in the immediate vicinity of the American camp at the defeat of General Braddock, of which event she habitually recounts a great number of interesting and thrilling incidents, closing each paragraph with the remark that the battle-field was wet—very wet—with blood. She has been husbandless and childless for nearly half a century, and for many years has lived, as now, in the solitude of the mountains, utterly alone. Indeed, everything about the old woman is peculiar and strange. In stature she is quite small, and her hair (which is white as snow) is very long. When engaged in conversation, her countenance fires up exceedingly, and she accompanies each sentence with the most animated gestures. Her voice, though still strong, is altered beyond her control, having an unnatural tone; and the wrinkles running entirely over her face and neck, are as deep as we might imagine them to be after having been furrowed by the tears of even one heart for so long a time as a century. She was clothed in the simplest manner, having upon her head a cap made of common brown cotton, a frock of blue homespun cloth, and on her feet nothing but woollen socks.

"During the whole time that we were in her cabin she was smoking some bitter weed in a corn-cob pipe, and, though haggard and worn to a marvellous degree, she had a pleasant smile; and when either of her guests happened to utter something that was novel to her, she would exclaim, 'Oh, yes—that is wonderful!' Her only means of subsistence, for years past, had been obtained by making hickory brooms; but even this business she had been compelled to give up, for she could no more climb the mountains to obtain the proper material; and though she seemed to be perfectly certain that she would be provided for, she expressed the greatest dread of the county alms-house. We enquired as to her appetite, and she replied, 'Oh, I eat very little; I never eat much—sometimes nothing in a whole day, and never more than once a day, and I am well acquainted with hunger.' As to her sleep we also questioned her, and she said, 'that's what troubles me most; I cannot sleep now—I am so old; and so I lay on my bed all night thinking of my *great, good, and sweet Father in the Heavens.*' We asked her how she managed to obtain the necessaries of life, and she said she did not know, only that people who traveled the road sometimes stopped to give her a little coffee or flour, her main stay being a small garden of vegetables, the brush fence around which has been built by her own hands; and this garden was just exactly the neatest that I ever beheld. As to her sight it was as good as ever, and she was unacquainted with the use of spectacles. We asked her how much money she would want to support her a year, and she replied that *ten dollars* would take care of her a long time—more than a year. As a matter of course, my companions and myself made up a little purse for her benefit; and when we gave it to her it seemed as if she would embrace us in spite of us. Indeed, we made her a number of trifling presents; and she expressed her gratitude by weeping and assuring us that her 'Father in the Heavens' would bless us and make us happy wherever we might go. And I can assure the reader that the tears shed by the old woman of five score years and ten were not the only ones that sprung into the eyes on that occasion, albeit we were unused to weeping.

"But I have not yet given the reader an idea of the home of this l

The Boy and the Tiger.

The following account is by the Rev. Mr. Lacroix, an excellent missionary at Calcutta :—

Bees are very numerous in India ; but they are not kept there as they are here, in hives ; for they store up their honey in hollow trees in the forests and jungles. But although it is difficult to enter these wooded places, and those who do so are in danger from serpents and savage beasts, there are many poor men who get their living by gathering and selling the wild honey. Now, a few months before Mr. Lacroix wrote his letter, four of these men, and a boy eleven years old, went from one of the stations of the London Missionary Society for this purpose.—They got into a boat, and rowed into an inlet of a river, where the banks on both sides were grown all over with high trees and thick shrubs, which formed a part of what is called in India a jungle. When they came to the place where they intended to land, the men jumped on shore, and left the boy to take care of the boat while they were gone after the honey. As the tide was running then out of the creek, in a little while the boat was left dry upon a bank of deep mud. The sun was hot and the place was very silent, as the boy sat quietly in the boat, looking about him, and wishing that the men would come back ; when, lo ! all at once the poor little fellow stared and started as he saw a very large tiger standing upon the bank just above the boat, looking right down upon him with his great glaring eyes! You may fancy how he felt as he beheld the savage beast first fix his fierce look upon him, and then crouch and crawl along the ground, preparing to spring and make him his prey.

The boy was very much frightened, as you may suppose. but he had his wits about him ; and therefore, without losing a moment, he crept under the deck of the boat, for the boat *had* a deck. But no sooner had he entered his hiding-place, than down came the tiger at one great leap ; and such was the force with which he sprang, that one of his legs went right through the deck, and got jammed in between the planks, just over the place where the boy lay.

Without loss of time and with wonderful presence of mind, the little fellow snatched hold of a rope which was laying near him, and twisting it quickly around the tiger's leg, he tied it firm, and held it fast. Not understanding this treatment, and never having been trained like a dog, to give his paw to boy or man, the ferocious creature groaned and tugged, and tried in every way to get his leg out ; but the boy knew well that the only chance of saving his own life was to keep the rope firm, and therefore he held it as fast as he could. After twisting and turning and pulling for a long time, without getting away from the boy, the tiger was quite cowed down and laid himself quietly down on the deck. Now you may suppose how the poor boy must have felt as he peeped up through the broken deck, and saw the red eyes and great jaws of this fierce monster.

But at last, the honey-gatherers, having finished their work in the jungle, made their appearance upon the bank. Seeing the tiger lying upon the deck of the boat they at once concluded that he had killed and gobbled up the boy, and that he was now getting a quiet nap after his dinner. They therefore raised a great shout, which so frightened the beast, that he made one more desperate tug ; and as the boy this time was not quite so watchful as he had been before, the tiger jerked out his leg from the hole and leaped clean off the boat. Fortunately, he jumped right into the deep mud ; and as he was floundering about and trying to get out of it, the four men rushed down upon him, and with great sticks which they happened to have in their hands, they labored away with all their might at his head till they first stunned and then killed him. How glad they were when they saw the boy whom they thought had been killed and eaten by the tiger, quietly creeping out from under the deck, safe and sound, you may easily suppose ; for he was the son of one of the men, and a nephew of another.

[From the N. Y. Saturday Times]

Temperance Lectures.

These discources are of several kinds—eloquent common place and humorous. It was our privilege to hear last summer, in the vicinity of Horseneck, a village situated on the Sound, a temperance lecture which belonged to the latter category, although we are at this moment in doubt whether its humor was intentional or accidental. The "orator of the day" was a long shingle sided New Englander, with a face that was all angles in its outline—just as if nature had whittled it out with a dull jack-knife, and had lacked the necessary fragment of glass or scrap of sand paper to round off the corners. The location was not the most favorable one in the world for the glorification of water, being on the edge of a stagnant pool. bearing upon its surface a coating of filth and feculence which looked like the cicatrix of a healing ulcer. We *phonographised* the oration, and here it is *verbatim* :

Feller Men —I desire to say there's no safety in moderate drinking. When vice takes a start it does'ent often stop half-way, but generally goes on continually *vicey worser*. Whiskey will whisk ye off before you know it ; brandy will brand ye with disgrace ; the commonist gin is a snare to the feet of the unwary, and even hydrogin and oxygin is destructive to human life, except when jined, in the form of water : in fact, feller men. no gin ought to be used except the cotton-gin. If the still-men were all destroyed we should have quiet in the land. Thousands are brought to an early bier by the brewers. and a little more grape is the death of many Captain Braggs. The grain and fruits of the earth were not intended to have the liquor wormed out of 'em,' and it is a mistake to suppose that the contents of the Horn of Plenty should be converted into plenty of horns. Every Jack must have his gill, the proverb says ; but there is no reason to believe it means a gill of apple-jack. Never drink rum to drown reflection—you had better drown it in water, by jumping off the dock. If your inclinations should get such a command over your legs. as to carry them to a porter house door, pause, think, reason with yourself—you will then put down the fatal cup, and go off with rectified spirit. Try—should you ever be tempted to imbibe forbidden flooids—not to *persevere* in ill doing ; for Shakespere says, and I believe it, that the eighth glass shows yon many more. Therefore, feller men, beware of the eighth glass. Drunkenness, feller men, is the official guide to poverty and the devil. The temperance man redeems his pledge—but the drunkard seldom gets his watch out of pawn. If he has any jewels they go the same way, and the carbuncles which he gets instead of 'em are neither so ornamental nor so valooble as those you read about in the 'Rabian Nights. Don't for massy's sake take your bitters in the morning before breakfast—if you du, it will soon be all day with you. But, as I said before, I go for total abstemiousness—which means, as you are aware, the total absence of steam. Look, feller men, at that tempting sheet of water—[pointing to the scabby pool]—that is your natural element.—[Here a perceptible twinge ran through the convocation.] What says Isaiah ? You that thirst, come ye to the waters and drink free gratis for nothing. Think, feller men, how much cheaper it is to drink water than alkihol—and water's, a liquor that no man hankers arter, which is not the case with the latter. Do you 'spose that if the rock Moses smote with his pick had spouted hot whiskey punch. the children of Israel would ever have been satisfied ? Never, my feller men, I know it by personal ex—I mean I know it by many excroothiating scenes that I have personally witnessed.

Feller men, I have nothing more to add, except that the hat is going round for the good of the cause, and however much you may drop in, it will not be a drop too much.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HOME.—"John, whar's your passin' lesson ?"

"That sentence on the black-board—*There go a gentleman and a scholar*."

"Pass There."

"There are a noun of multitude, fust person sing'lar, nomertive case to 'Go.' "

"Very well—'Go' the next. (Tom makes for the door.) Come back. Pass 'Go.' "

"I was trying to go past."

"Next."

"'Go' is an insensible rig'lar verb, finity mood, present tense ; 1st person, go it ; 2d person, go ahead ; 3d person, no go—made in the 3d person to agree with daddy's old grey mar' understood."

"Very well ; next pass *gentleman*."

"Gentleman are an abstract noun, substantive mood, neuter gender. put in opposition to scholar."

"Right ; *scholar* the next."

"Scholar is an obstinate pronomical adjective, ridiculous mood, imperfect tense, fust person, because I am speaking, and governed by *a*."

"Give the rule."

"Scholars are governed by indefinite articles."

"Very good ; take your seats with nine merit marks apiece."

The following sublime Ode, to the SUPREME BEING, is translated from the Russian. It was written by one of their most distinguished Poets, DERZHAREF. The Ode is said to have been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Pekin. The Emperor of Japan had it translated into the Japanese, embroidered in gold, and hung in the Temple of Jeddo. It is gratifying to learn that these nations have done themselves the honor to bestow such praise on this noble composition :

God.

O Thou Eternal One ! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide ;
Unchanged thro' Time's all devastating flight,
Thou only God ! There is no God beside.
Being above all beings ! Mighty One !
Whom none can comprehend and none explore :
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone :
Embracing all—supporting—ruling e'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more !

In its sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the Ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the Sun's rays ; but God ! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure ; none can mount
Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark.
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace thy councils, infinite and dark ;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval nothingness, did'st call
First Chaos, then Existence. Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation ; all
Sprung forth from Thee ; of Light, Joy, Harmony,
Sole origin—all life, all beauty, Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create ;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be glorious ! great :
Life-giving, life-sustaining, Potentate.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround ;
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath !
Thou the begining, with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled Life and Death !
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze.
So suns are born, so worlds sprang forth from Thee !
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army, glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss ;
Thy own Thy power, accomplish Thy command.
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss ;
What shall we call them ? Piles of crystal light,
A glorious company of golden streams ?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright ?
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams ?
But Thou, to those, art as the noon to-night !

Yes ! as a drop of water in the Sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost :
What are a thousand Worlds compared to Thee ?
And what am I, when Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance, weighed
Against Thy Greatness—in a cypher brought
Against Infinity ? What am I ? Nought.

Nought ! but the efficiency of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too ;
Yes, in my spirit, doth Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought ! but I live, and on Hope's pinions fly,
Eager towards Thy presence ; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell, aspiring high,
Even to throne of Thy divinity
I am, O God, and surely Thou must be.

Thou art ! directing, guiding all. Thou art !
Direct my understanding then to Thee ;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart ;
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand !
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realm where Angles have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land !

The chain of being is complete in me ;
In me is matter's last graduation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity !
I can command the lightning, and am dust !
Whence came I here, and how ? so marvellously
Constructed and conceived, unknown ? This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy ;
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator ! Yes ! Thy Wisdom and Thy Word
Created me ! Thou source of Life and Good !
Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord !
Thy Light, Thy Love, in their bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal Soul, to spring
Over the abyss of Death, and bade it wear
The garments of Eternal Day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even in its source, to Thee, its Author, Thee.

O thought ineffable. O vision blest !
(Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,)
Yet shall thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And waft its homage home to the Deity.
God ! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar ;
Thus seek Thy presence. Being wise and good !
'Midst thy vast works, admire, obey, adore !
And when the Tongue is eloquent no more,
The Soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

A Father's Advice to his Son.

BY GEORGE.

The time draws nigh, dear John, that I must go the way from which none returns. I cannot take thee with me, and leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise. Time and experience teaches us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than thou, it is not all gold, dear son, that glitters. I have seen many a star from Heaven fall, and many a staff on which men have leaned, break. Therefore I give this advice, the result of my experience : Attach not thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth comes not to us, dear son ; we must seek for it. That which you see, scrutinize carefully ; and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on the word of God. Search no one so closely as thyself. Within us dwells the judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applause of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Greeks. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this voice is opposed. When you think and project, strike on your forehead and ask for his counsel. He speaks at first low, and lisps as an innocent child ; but if you honor his innocence. he gradually loosens his tongue and speaks more distinctly.

Despise not any religion : it is easy to despise, but it is much better to understand. Uphold truth when thou canst. and be willing for her sake to be hated ; but know that thy individual cause is not cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction, and care not what follows. Cause no grey hairs to any one ; nevertheless, for the right even gray hairs are to be disregarded. Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it, and if thou hast nothing, let thy hands be ready. with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself for that no less. Say not always what thou knowest, but know always what thou sayest. Not the apparent devout, but the truly devout man respect, and go in his ways. A man who has the fear of God in his heart is like the sun that shines and warms, though it does not speak. Do that which is worth of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerful courage ; and, further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT.—We are often entertained, says an English journal, by the tone of sentiment adopted in advertising a death. There is frequently a facetious union of puff and despondency. We will give a specimen of a "*death*."—

"Died, on the 11th ultimo, at the shop on Fleet street, Mr. Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man, he was amiable, and as a hatter upright and moderate.—His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only twenty-four shillings each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of his life, and just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap, that the widow can supply bonnets at a more reasonable charge, than other house in London. His disconsolate family will carry on the business with punctuality."

PAPER ROOFING.—Talking with one of the proprietors of the Paper Mill at Columbus, Geo., the other day, he tells us they are manufacturing and using in that city, an article of paper for roofing which is believed to be better and cheaper for that purpose than almost any thing else.

This paper is made of the same materials as common wrapping paper, and is a quarter of an inch thick. It is securely nailed to a well seasoned covering of boards, and then thoroughly tarred, and while the tar is green, a good coating of sand sifted upon it. The roof then becomes as hard as stone—entirely impervous to water—quite as proof against fire as any metalic roof, and in his judgment, more durable than any other in use in this country. Of course, it must also be the cheapest sort of a covering.

Florida Sentinel.

Elder Brigham Young pledges his honor that he has *only twenty-six wives!* He is the saint upon whom fell the mantle of Joe Smith.

We don't know about the "honor" of a modern saint with twenty-six wives ; but with that number of spouses we should suppose he could offer any quantity of "pledges" of the domestic sort.

Easter Eating.

A Lowell girl, writing about the Southern Cotton Factories, has the following exaggerated picture of some of the habits prevalent among the female employees in those establishments :

"Nearly all the girls chew tobacco. They also use a small stick nearly as large as a pipe stem, one end of which they chew until it becomes something like a brush, when they dip it in snuff, and put it into their mouths and suck it. They pay 25 cents a bottle for snuff ; one bottle lasts them about a week ! Here is a picture of feminine graces and loveliness sufficient to subdue the most obdurate bachelor heart that ever made war against the charms of woman."

We are compelled to admit that in some of the States of the South the disgusting habit referred to by this writer still exists. No such thing was ever known in Louisiana, but in North Carolina. Georgia and Alabama, there are *some* cases. It is a most horrible, filthy and disgraceful custom, and the parent or husband who permits it. ought not to be allowed to have control of his daughter or wife.—Though born and raised in the South. we never knew anything of the prevalence of this habit until last winter, during the engagement of Jenny Lind in this city. There were a great many ladies and gentlemen here from the neighboring States, who came expressly to hear the Swedish Nightingle, learn the fashions and then bear them back to their country homes. At one of the hotels there was a family of wealthy and dintinguished connections, and of very high standing in a neighboring State, including, besides the old folks and a half a dozen servants, two young daughters, just entering womanhood, of great beauty, grace and vivacity. Their fresh and brilliant appearance and artless manners soon attracted the attention of the beaux of our city who congregated around them in crowds and paid them the most special and pressing attentions. Indeed, several of our bachelors, who had long defied the attractions of our city fair, were actually caught by the lovely daughters of the rich planter of ——, and felt themselves inextricably entangled in the meshes of love. One of them was a gentleman of exquisite taste, neatness and elegance. His chief abhorrence was every species of uncleanliness. Dirt was his great horror. Tobacco-chewing, snuff-taking, all and every species of expectoration were the inexpiable sins in his calendar. Now, this exquisite gentleman was fascinated beyond all measure with the "fresh, pure and fragrant loveliness," as he expressed it, of the charming young lady from ——. She was so free from all the affectations, airs. French chalking. tallow greasing and rouging of city girls. She was "*the cheese*," and no mistake. Our friend was a decided case, and so he continued until one day, passing early in the morning, by the door of the room of his charmer, and gracefully wafting her a kiss accompanied by a deep and tender sigh, as his eye glanced at the abode of so much purity and loveliness. he observed the door open. his heart palpitated violently. the blood rushed to his face, and timidly he looked again at the door, expecting to see it lighted up by the charming face and figure of the idol of his fancy : but, lo ! to his disappointment, and somewhat to his relief. he beheld the grinning face of a stout negro wench.

The sable damsel bore in her hands several square greenish looking jars, which she attempted in vain to conceal, as she passed our love-struck bachelor friend. The curiosity of the latter was aroused.—Everything that proceeded from that sacred precinct of beauty, possessed an interest to him. and he could not resist the inclination to hold a short converse with the ebon satellite of so much beauty.

"Girl," blandly remarked our elegant friend, "how is your mistress this morning ?" at the same time dexterously inserting a dime in her hand.

"Thank'ee. massa,—she be mity well dis morning —so is old Miss—."

"What is that you have under your arm ?" continued the interested interrogator.

"Oh ! dese here, mass—dese is 'nuff bottles.

"Why, does your old miss use snuff at that rate ? Only been here three days, and imbibed three bottles of that horrible Scotch poison ?" and as the fastidious despiser of the noxious weed uttered this deprecatory inquiry, he had an involuntary retching at the very idea of having such an inveterate snuff-taker for a mother-in-law.

"No it aint old miss. It be young misses. Dey buys baccar to chaw and keep their mouth clean for de young gentlemen."

"Great God !" exclaimed our fastidious friend, rushing desperately down stairs. "that such loveliness should be linked to such filthiness !"

Ever since, our friend has abandoned his rural tastes, and now believes in French chalk and tallow grease.

The Legacy of a Mother to her Daughters.

"But let it be the hiddin man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."—1*st Peter, 3d Chap. 4th verse.*

When you read this my precious ones, your mother will be no more. The breast. from which you drew that first nourishment, which flowed for you so tenderly, and on which you could so surely repose all your sorrows, will be cold. Ah ! will you in this world ever find again one so tender, one so pure, so long-loving ? You were my dearest in this world—to see you good and happy was my most earnest wish, my greatest comfort. God has heard my prayer.—My eyes have seen you good and happy, and in leaving the world, I have the consolation of believing that thus you will continue to be. O ! let my last word be deeply engraved on your hearts.

I have lived long in the world—have enjoyed many pleasures, but I can assure you that I have only truly lived, since I began to feel happy in my own home. since I firmly proposed to myself conscientiously to fulfil my duties as a wife and mother, and to my family to be all that I was capable. How often before, did I return from the most brilliant society in bad humor ! How many disorders arose during my absence ! How many a good one has. during my prolonged dissipations, been deferred and finally even omitted. My husband, who remarked with joy this happy change in my conduct began to find my society his dearest pride. and passed many an evening with me, that formerly without company appeared so tedious. Our household. our children, were the favorite subject of our conversation ; we remarked, and from time to time corrected much that was formerly unobserved ; we found in our own domestic circle, joys that before we could not have divined. What a substitute is the daily increasing esteem and love of a noble husband, for the admiration of simpletons ; what a substitute the attachment of good children and the perception of their daily growth in body and mind, for all the pleasures of the great world ; what a substitute the society of cultivated, honorable and even-toned persons, for all stately visits and glittering circles ! O ! my children, on the borders of the grave, I beseech you ! remain to this domestic affection for which I have educated you—Oh ! remain to this mother of all virtue true ! Have courage enough to live to your own hearts, not always to the opinion of others. but follow your own conscience ; your value will be not in the lustre which surrounds you, but in "*the hidden man of the heart*," for that seek, it is for that you exist.

My second request is "*Let a meek and quiet spirit in you abide.*" How unhappy was I made formerly by my ardor, domineering spirit and impatience! but a lingering sickness brought me to reflection. mitigated my ardor, and my reform was completed by the sad example of one of my friends. who, possessing every outward blessing, yet by her stormy temperament made her married life most unhappy. '*A meek and quiet spirit*'—what a treasure is this, the cares of the husband to relieve, his passions to soothe, his faults by love to vanquish and cure ; what a blessing to ourselves to be able, in all the misfortunes of life, to sustain ourselves ; upright and by the endurance of them to ennoble ourselves ; what an attractive power has it for all who are around us, they open their hearts to us. and invoke us for support and consolation. Not in vain God gave us the faculty to feel with others and to comfort them ; not in vain the gift of tears and inventive tenderness, all, even the most hidden cares to uncover. and with a gentle hand to alleviate ; not in vain the serene spirit that makes our house the abode of joy and a refuge for all of ours. O ! press deeply into your heart. these words of the Bible : "But let it be the hidden man of the heart in that which is not corruptible. even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." Your love of home may be regarded as want of good manners, your humanity and sweetness as feebleness and inexperience, your amiable single heartedness, as foolish simplicity : yet your interior and hidden worth, your mild and modest spirit is precious before God. O ! how exalted it is to be able to say : "I did what was in my power," what felicity the thought of God then gives! Unknown, and often in the world despised is the sphere of women, but in the eyes of God how sacred, how great ! When through your motherly instructions and example, the children's hearts of your sons are stock that they the more triumphantly overcome ; their yielding hearts so to tenderness attune, that human pity will accompany them through their whole lives ; the feeling of God and eternity so deep in their souls impress : that they take root and bear the most excellent fruit. Oh ! my daughter, then when you perhaps shall be no more. the heart of the noble son will still beat for the mother. The world enjoys your fruits without having known even your name, and eternal love glances benignantly down upon you.

Dear, eternally dear to our hearts may the religion of Jesus be ! It has been, even to this moment, the staff of my probity and the source of my peace and consolation. At one time I saw the most innocent and warmest desire. of my heart. which I had for years cherished, at once crushed : all my efforts to obtain them were vain ; all sacrifices which I had made for them. were lost. I sought a hand to help me. a heart to feel for me. a consoling look, and I found not even pity, but coldness, exultation at my misfortunes, raillery and contempt. But how tranquil became my soul, when it felt the consolation of Jesus : "No hair falls from my head without the will of thy Father in Heaven ;" when I looked upon the stormy and troubled days of his life, and upon the tranquility and serenity of his heart, upon his battles and upon his glorious victory ; when after his example I threw myself down in prayer before the Father of the world, and when in the feeling of his power and wisdom I forgot my own frailty and short-sightedness, in the feeling of his love and fidelity forgot the coldness and falsehood of man ; then cried I, "Father, all my hopes leave me, every staff breaks, all can I yield—but not thee—not eternity—not my own soul ! Oh ! if my spirit, in these sorrows tried. purer and nobler comes forth ; if the thought on thee more dear becomes and more efficacious for all situations in life ; if thou for the poor forsaken and disconsolate hast in store a whole rich eternity full of joy and consolation ; for what am I disheartened ? Not my but "thy will be done." And when I imagine myself in that better world. when I, elevated over time and grief, looked with a quiet heart upon all I here sowed in tears, and with confidence of soul upon the harvest of joy to come ; how small to me then appeared the earth with all its disappointed hopes.

Oh ! let this religion, which was the staff and the consolation of your mother. be also your staff and your consolation in life and in death. The time comes when every scene of splendor shall disappear from before you. your eye itself shall be darkened, your blooming color in death's paleness shall be faded ; then shall the thought of that which you have been to others, the night of death enlighten ; your "interior man" the desolation of the tomb out-live. and the pure, well-meaning heart, the treasures of faith. live and hope shall accompany you to eternity.

RAIL ROADS NOT LIABLE FOR KILLING CATTLE.—The Newark Advertiser reports a case recently tried in. that neighborhood before a justice and jury of twelve men, in which the plaintiff. Bridget Coyle, sought to recover damages against the New Jersey Railroad Company for maiming a cow on their track in May last. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants, on the principles laid down in Vandegrift v. Rediker, 2 Zabriskie's Reports 185, viz : "That an engineer in charge of a locomotive engine *is not liable for an accidental injury to a cow which, suffered to go at large, had strayed on the railroad.* The owner of cattle *is bound to keep them in his own close at his peril.*"

SHIP BUILDING.—The progress of this branch of business has been wonderful of late. The N. York Tribune remarks that "it is but lately that we have commenced building large ships. In 1844. it is said there were but seven ships owned in New-York that were over 1,000 tons. Now we think nothing of building steamers of 3,000 tons. and a sailing vessel of less than 1,800 tons is considered a small affair ; and in conversation with an eminent ship-builder, not long since, he expressed the belief that in less than ten years ships would be constructed of 5,000 and 6,000 tons.

☞ THE annual examination of the Pupils of Topsail Male and Female Academy, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst. The first day will be occupied in examining the Classes on the Text-books, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The second by an address, by the Rev. RUFUS T. HEFLIN, of the N. C. Conference, before the Literary Society ; declamation, and original speeches.

July 11, '51.—[44-2t] JAMES H. BRENT, Principal.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 8.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 40 a 45c. Bacon, 13 cents. Cotton, 7½ a 8¼c. Corn, 90 a 95. Flour, $4 75 a $5 50. Feathers, 30 a 32c. Lime, $2. Lard, 12 a 13 cts. Whiskey, 40 a 45c. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. Turpentine—Virgin dip, $2 10 ; yellow dip, $2 10 ; Hard, $1 ; Spirits Turpentine 25½ a 28c.

Cotton.—Sales during the week at 8¼c. for manufacturing. Bacon.—Sales have been made during the week at 13 cents. Corn.—Not quite as stiff as last week. Domestic Spirits.—The market is well supplied with both Brandy and Whiskey. Prices continue steady. Coffee.—Prices have not been sustained. We reduce our quotations to 10½ a 11. Flour.—Market unsettled ; new will keep up for some time. Lard.—Very scarce in market. Molasses.—The market well supplied. Sugars.—Market well supplied. Salt.—Supply good.—Domestic Goods.—4-4 Sheetings : we reduce our quotation to 7 cents.—*Observer.*

NEWBERN, July 7.—Turpentine $2 30. Corn 60c. Meal 80c. Bacon hams, 11c.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—There was an active demand for Cotton yesterday, which was freely met by sellers. Upwards of 2300 bales changed hands at from 5½ to 9¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton 4½ a 10¼c. Sugar 8¼c. Flour $3½ a $4 12½. Corn 35 a 52c. Oats 37 a 38c. Whiskey 18¼a 18¾c. Pork $14 25. Bacon 6¾ a 8¼c. Hay $18 per ton. Coffee 9c.

BALTIMORE, July 8th.—Flour $4 12½ a $4 25. Corn meal $2 87½ a $2 94. Rye flour $3 50. Wheat 95 a $1 02. Corn 59 a 63c. Rye 68c. Molasses, 23 a 28c. per gall. Rio Coffee, 8½ a 9¾c. Whiskey, 23½ a 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Flour, $4 25 a $4 37. Corn meal $2 81. Rye flour, $3 37. Wheat, 98 a $1 03. Rye, 71c. Corn, 61c. Oats, 43 a 44c. Rio Coffee, 9 a 9½c. Bacon, 7½ a 11c. Whiskey, 23½ a 24c. per gallon.

Cotton very quiet—prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Flour $4 25 a $4 56. Red wheat $1 00 ; Genesee $1 12. Corn 57 a 60 cents. Oats 44 a 46 cents. Rye 70 a 72 cents. N. O. molasses 31 a 34 cents — Rio coffee 8¼ a 9½ cents. Mess Pork, $14 50 a $14 75.—Lard 8 a 9¼c. Rice 3¼ a 3 3-16c. Whiskey, 23 a 24c.

Cotton is dull. Sales of 950 bales at previous rates.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—COTTON—The Cotton market is exceedingly dull, and prices have declined fully ¼d. since the sailing of the Africa. The sales on the 25th were 5,000 bales, and the total sales of three days 20,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000 bales. The quotations are—Fair Orleans 6¾ ; middling, 5¾d

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has advanced 6d. per bbl. Wheat has also advanced 1 to 2d per bushel. Indian Corn, white, 32s 3d a 32s 6d; yellow, 30s 9d a 31s per quarter.

GROCERIES—Sugar is active at a slight advance. Coffee dull. Tea quiet. Sales of 120 tcs. Carolina Rice at 18s 6d.

Provisions quiet. Tallow unchanged. Lard in fair demand at 49s 6d to 51s.

Foreign Markets—Per Steamer Canada.

Cotton.—The sales for the week are 34,340 bales, at a decline of ¼ a ⅛d. 7,450 bales were sold on speculation ; and 6,974 for export. Fair Orleans 6¾d. per lb.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has declined 6d. Baltimore 21s to 22s 6d. In corn there was but little doing. Yellow 29s 6d to 30s ; white 31s to 32s. Corn meal 11s to 15s. Wheat lower —white 6s 2d; red and mixed 5s 6d to 6s. 1d. Rye firm, at previous rates.

Tobacco is unchanged, and but little doing.

Beef moves more slowly, but at very irregular rates. In pork there are scarcely any transactions to report. Hams are dull. Shoulders are not wanted. Tallow is in moderate request, at previous rates. Lard has declined 1s.

Sugar has advanced 6d, with a good business. Tea is firm and unchanged Linseed oil cakes are dearer and in more request.

Trade in Manchester was less active, but the market was in a sound condition.

Advices from India by telegraph via Marseilles state that there was no news of moment. Cotton was brisk at reduced rates.

English Home securities are considerably improved, Consols closed at 97¼ ex. dividend. There is little change in American Stocks. Maryland Sterling is quoted at 91 ; U. S. 6's, '62, 105 a 106 ; do. '68, 112½ a 113½ ; Ohio 6,s, '70 and '75, 105 a 106.

The Havre Cotton market was brisk, at an advance of 2 a 3 francs. Sales of the week 17,000 bales.

DR. WM. S. LANGDON.

OFFERS his services in the various branches of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.

Patients in the country will be visited at any time—day or night, except from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning.

Office at SHAW'S Drug Store, Front Street. Residence at Mrs. WADE'S, Market Street. [July 11 —44

COFFEE and Sugar.—20 bags Laguyra Coffee; 20 bbls. Sugar. For sale cheap. by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR Days from New York, per Schr. Char. Mills.
40 half barrels extra Family Flour;
3 whole and 5 half bbls. extra Fulton Market Beef;
5 barrels Leaf Lard; 200 lbs. best Dried Beef;
5 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
1 bbl. Porto Rico Sugar; 1 bbl. Loaf Sugar;
5 bags Laguira and 3 bags best St. Domingo Coffee;
10 boxes Soda Crackers, fresh.
Low prices, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 12	a $	12½
Middlings,	11	a	11½
Shoulders,	10	a	10½
Hog round,	11	a	11½
Western,	8	a	10
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN,			
Per bushel,	60	a	65
Meal, bush.,	00	a	77½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	10½
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	15
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	8 00
Baltimore,	5 00	a	6 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	55	a	65
Eastern,	0 00	a	00
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	00	a	00
Western,		a	11
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Seantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	40	a	45
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	19	a	00
New Orleans,	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 70
Hard,	0 00	a	1 30
Tar,	0 00	a	1 45
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	2 50	a	2 75
Do. No. 2,	1 10	a	1 12½
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	26	a	26½
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.,	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	92½	a	1 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	16 50	a	17 00
Prime,	00 00	a	14 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.,	80	a	1 00
Sweet, bush.,	90	a	1 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	30
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 50	a	0 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	90	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	0 00	a	0 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	a	0 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	0	a

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Pennsylvania Politics.

We are somewhat surprised that the Fayetteville *Observer*, in its semi-weekly issue of the 3d, should have published with its endorsement the article from the Philadelphia *North American*, headed "False and True Issues." We are surprised at it because the statements in that article, to which most importance seems to be given by the *Observer*, are not only false, but so palpably false as hardly to require contradiction. The *Observer*, speaking of Pennsylvania, says:

"*There* we see the author of the Wilmot Proviso, the most fanatical Abolitionist in the State, a member of the Democratic Convention, voting for the successful candidate for the nomination, applauded by the Convention which passed such 'patriotic resolutions, to which no Southern man can take exception,' and finally rewarded with the nomination for a Judgeship."

Now, it so happens that Mr. WILMOT was *not a member of the Reading Convention at all*, and had nothing whatever to do with it, so that all the fine words of the *Observer* are thrown away. Moreover he was *not* applauded by the Convention, neither was he finally rewarded with the nomination for Judgeship. The truth of the matter is that there were two Democratic nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania: one which assembled in Reading for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and other political offices—and another which afterwards met at Harrisburg for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Supreme Court bench, the constitution of Pennsylvania having been so amended as to provide for the election of Judges by the people. Of the first Convention, which alone possessed any political character or passed any political resolutions, Mr. WILMOT was not a member, and with it he had nothing to do. He was a member of the Judicial Convention, but received no nomination; at any rate his name does not appear upon the ticket. We believe that some months ago he received some local nomination from some of the Northern counties of the State. We think it would be well for the *Observer*, before endorsing the statements of the *North American*, to enquire into their accuracy. From this specimen we may judge of the whole.

As to the passage of the obnoxious act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of March 3d, 1847, forbidding the use of the jails of the State for the detention of fugitive slaves, the bill for the repeal of which Gov. JOHNSON has refused to sign, we are far from defending the conduct of Mr. BIGLER if he did vote for it, nor that of Gov. SHUNK in signing it. These acts were wrong. But between the conduct of the Democrats who assented to the passage of that obstruction act, and the Whigs who now sustain it, there is an essential difference, arising from the very different position of circumstances in 1847 and 1851. Then it was simply an isolated act, passed without a proper appreciation of the results it was likely to produce, and it is due to the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature to say that, as soon as those results began to develope themselves, they labored for its repeal, and have ever since continued their labors, until, at the last session, they were crowned with partial success—but that success was rendered nugatory by the pocketing process of Gov. JOHNSON. Whereas in 1847 this was an isolated act; in 1851 it stands in direct contravention of the spirit of the compromise acts of the last Congress, and its existence is a violation of faith to the South, which received no equivalent for all her losses save in the fugitive slave bill. The fact that Mr. SCOTT's amendment to the Pennsylvania Whig resolutions, endorsing the fugitive slave law, was rejected by a vote of two to one, combined with Gov. JOHNSON's speech, shows the meaning to be put upon the professions of adherence to the compromise put forth by the Whig party at the North. They will obey the compromise until they can get rid of all those parts from which it derives any claim even to the *name* of a compromise. The Democrats wish to maintain the compromise *as a whole*. We subjoin the concluding paragraphs of the *Pennsylvanian's* reply to the article of the *North American*:

Mr. Wilmot was not in the Reading Convention, and had no more to do with its proceedings than the man in the moon. He *was* in the Harrisburg Convention, where no political resolutions were passed, and none offered, beyond a unanimous endorsement of the nominations and proceedings of the Reading Conventions. Equally absurd and laughable is its attempt to make Democrats of such men as Sumner, Chase, and Rantoul, when it is notorious that they have been openly repudiated by the National Democrats of the States in which they live, and by the National Democrats of every other State in the Union. Logic like this will do for children, but not for reading, thinking, and responsible men. How utterly such an attempt to delude sinks before the good and insurmountable fact that the chosen Whig leaders—the successful Whig rulers—of every State in the North—are abolitionists, and instead of being repudiated, as all such pretenders are by the Democracy, are retained at the head of the Whig army, with complete and absolute powers. Will the *North American* dare to say that Sumner, Rantoul and Chase, are not repudiated by the National Democracy? Will it dare to deny that Johnston, Stevens and Sullivan of Pennsylvania, Wade and Ewing, of Ohio, Seward, Fish, Weed, and Greely of New York, Winthrop and Briggs of Massachusetts, Slade of Vermont, and Baldwin of Connecticut, are not now the leaders of the Whigs of the North, in full command, and the controllers of all the authentic movements of that party? We pause for replies.

So far as Colonel Bigler is concerned, let the *North American* rest entirely easy. He is the political antipodes of Governor Johnston, and to win all the offices in the civil list, would not occupy the position of the Whig candidate. He is with his party on the great question of the day; he is with it thoroughly and ardently; holding no one sentiment in one quarter to be repudiated in another. He has met the issues presented without quivering, without hesitating, without faltering in a double sense; and it is in vain for the *North American* to go back to show that his present position is insincere or inconsistent. Col. Bigler has always been national and right in his views of the Constitution. We have already abundantly explained his course in regard to the Obstruction Law. All classes repose confidence in his integrity, his ability, and his devotion to the National Constitution. They know the man. They believe in him. They see in his whole character the elements that deserve their respect, and that are sure to make him Governor worthy of the Keystone State. The vote in October, will show the *North American*, Governor Johnston, and their associate agitators, how utterly they misunderstood public sentiment in trying to deceive the masses in regard to a great question affecting the common union and the common interests of the nation.

SEMI-WEEKLY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.—The first number of the semi-weekly *Observer* was published on Thursday, the 3d inst. It is printed on a sheet the same size of the weekly, at four dollars per annum. The *Observer* is too well known as one of the leading presses of its party to require any allusion to its character. We wish the proprietors success.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Arrival of Steamers Hermann and Africa.—7 Days Later from Europe.—Advance in Cotton & Breadstuffs.

NEW-YORK, July 2d—12 M.—The steamships Africa, from Liverpool, and Hermann, from Southampton, have arrived. The Africa brings Liverpool dates of the 21st of June, being one week later.

The Hermann brings 124 passengers. She spoke on June 22d, in lat. 50 deg. 15 min., long. 21 deg., the propeller Lafayette, bound west.

The Africa made her passage in 10 days and 20 hours. She brings 69 passengers. The Baltic arrived out in 10¼ days.

Private letters by the Africa, from Liverpool, state that wheat had advanced 6d. to 9d., and flour 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bbl. Corn was very active, with an increasing demand; yellow 30s. 6d. to 31s. per quarter. Accounts from the manufacturing districts exhibit a better tendency. At Manchester, prices were firm, and transactions larger than usual during the holidays. In the woolen districts there was no change. The lightness of stock kept prices steady. Trade in Birmingham exhibited unabated activity, but the depression among the iron masters continued.

The Niagara took $953,128 in specie.

Trade in Manchester is active.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from the port of Liverpool, complaining of the evils which had occurred from the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and went into a speech of considerable length to show that though there had been an increase in the foreign trade of the country, advantages derivable from that increase had not gone into the British coffers, but into those of foreigners.

The Earl of Granville thought it could be shown that the repeal of these laws had not been injurious to the mercantile or shipping interests. Seven countries had followed our example, some entirely and without restriction, like Sweden, Holland and Belgium, or made certain restrictions like France and the United States.

Lord Hardwick presented petitions from various ports, complaining of the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Earl Grey defended the Ministerial policy, and the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

FRANCE.—The debate on the Constitution is going on with increased violence. Cavaignac, it is said, has made up his mind to draw the sword in case Louis Napoleon attempts to prolong his power.

Leon Faucher, in the Assembly, during a speech applied the term abominable to a speech of Lepellitier, who had attacked him and also defended the Lyons insurrections of 1831 and 1834. The whole body of the left rushed towards the tribune, and threatened Faucher with personal violence, when the men of the right advanced to his assistance, and an actual melee ensued in the hemisycle. Faucher looked down with disdain on his assailants, and the President with difficulty restored order. These scenes are but the commencement of a long series of struggles. The Assembly continues to be deluged with petitions for a revision of the Constitution. The Bonapartists declare that the signatures amount to 2,000,000, while the Red Republicans estimate them at 700,000.

ITALY.—Three sons of Lord Alborough have been arrested at Leghorn, clandestine printing materials and publications having been found on their premises.

The French court martial at Rome, on the 4th, pronounced sentence of death on four men, convicted of having formed part of the patrol which sometime ago attacked the French patrol in the streets at night. One man besides has been condemned to hard labor for life, and three to five years of the same punishment. The rest of the prisoners, eleven in number, were acquitted. The police of Turin conducted to the frontier Count Bertola di Ruvini, a spy, an agent of Austria and Rome. The Chamber of Deputies voted the abolition of the privileges of Nice, from 1854, and a revision of the tariff in 1855.

ROME.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Upper Rhine District have demanded a repeal of all religious concessions made since March, 1848, together with a list of 16 other claims, all of a most aggressive character, and aiming at rendering the church paramount to every other authority. The executions still continue; two more men had been shot.

SPAIN.—Hopes are held out that Lord Howden is likely to succeed in indulging the Spanish government to enter into negotiations, upon terms of reciprocity, for the removal of the deferential duties on merchandise imported by English vessels into Spain, always excepting Cuba and the Phillippine Islands.

GERMANY.—There is but little news. Humburg was tranquil, but the unpopularity of the Austrians was increasing.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—A Spanish squadron has been sent to Lisbon to keep the revolutionary party in check. The Portuguese Exchequer is at a low ebb. Fresh troubles apprehended. The Spanish Cortez have the national debt under consideration.

INDIA.—Another mail has arrived. A strong force is stationed to watch the barbarians on the northern frontier of China. The war in the southern Provinces is still adverse to the reigning dynasty, whose speedy overthrow is expected. Canton is particularly hostile to the present authorities.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—The anti-convict agitation was assuming a serious aspect. A vast tract of fertile land had been discovered near Marston Bay, in North Australia.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton.—Lower qualities have advanced ¼d; better qualities remain unchanged; fair Orleans 6¼d.—The sales of the week are 53,000 bales, and the market closed steady and firm.

Breadstuffs.—Corn is in good demand, but is not dearer.—Wheat advanced 1 to 2d. Flour advanced 6d, and in good demand.

Provisions.—Pork and Beef move slowly. There is more doing in Bacon, at previous rates. Shoulders steady. Lard has declined 1s, and is tending downwards.

Money Market.—American securities are still in demand. U. S. 6's, '62, 105 a 106; do. '68, 112¼ a 113¾; Pa. 5's, 83; Ohio 6's, '70 and '75, 105; Md. 6's, 90 a 91; consols, 96¾ a 96⅞.

HAVRE, June 18.—Cotton is exceedingly dull. Sales of the week are 5,000 bales. Fair New Orleans 63 to 94.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Groceries.—Rice is in better demand and higher. Sales of 100 tierces ordinary Carolina at 14s. 6d. A fair business is doing in Sugar at unchanged rates. Molasses is more active. Sales of Coffee is confined to the retail trade.

Naval Stores.—Nothing doing in Tar, Turpentine and Rosin. Spirits of Turpentine are in fair demand at 34s. 6d.

A slight concession has taken place in bark. Sales of 250 hhds. Philadelphia at 8s. a 8s. 3d.

Tobacco is quiet.

Metals.—Manufactured iron is more active at a slight advance. Scotch pig heavy at a slight decline. Lead is 5s. per ton lower. Tin plates are in better demand.

Arrival of the Steamer Prometheus—Fifteen Days Later from California.

Arrival of Several Millions of Gold Dust—Large Yield of the Mines—Burnt District Rebuilt—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, July 3—10. A. M.—The Prometheus, from Nicaragua, arrived this morning, bringing California dates of the 31st, and 250 passengers.

The steamer Tennessee had arrived at Panama with 200 passengers and $2,500,000 in gold.

The burnt districts in San Francisco and Stockton were nearly built over again, and the people by no means disheartened.

Business was lively, and the yield of gold unsurpassed.

Agricultural prospects were extremely encouraging.

Rumors of Indian difficulties in the northern part of the State continue, but it is reported that the commissioners have met with excellent success in pacifying the Indians.

The fire has had little effect on the market.

The Northerner and New Orleans arrived at Panama on the 3d of June; the former with $600,000 in gold and 125 passengers, and the latter with $400,000 and 350 passengers.

Auction houses in San Francisco are doing the most business.

Clothing and boots and shoes are extremely dull, and, except for a few articles, prices are 10 per cent. easier than on the 15th of May.

COMPETITION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LINES, ETC.—The U. S. M. steamer Hermann brings a very large and most valuable freight, consisting chiefly of German goods, shipped at Bremen, and French manufactures, from Havre. So great was the pressure for freight, it is said, that goods had to be refused at both places, and this while the freight was charged at $30 per ton; the Cunard company charging only $15. This unfair opposition still continues, but apparently injures no other but the parties who originated it. We are informed that the Franklin, advertised to leave Havre on the 2d July, would have a very large and valuable freight. The number of passengers brought by the Hermann is 120. The Herman brings in addition to her freight a large collection of owls, swans hawks and various British and European birds, alive, intended for the great showman, Barnum.

N. Y. Express.

The Alleged Question Given Away.

In the National Intelligencer of yesterday it would appear from the late Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the examination of claims upon Mexico, in reference to what he supposes was exhibited upon the Board, because of certain alleged fraudulent claims having passed that body. Premising that an opportunity will be given the editor to examine the evidence in the case, Mr. Davis says:

If forgery has been perpetrated, you will acknowledge that any jury, in this country or any other, with the same evidence, and backed by certificates of character from Col. ——, Dr. ——, ——, U. S. army, and Messrs. —— and ——, would have been deceived, and given a larger amount of damages.

Even though this be the case, it is due to public justice that, if such forgeries have been perpetrated, the authors should be ferrited out and punished, or the innocent relieved from undeserved reproach and calumny. The Intelligencer adds:

It is intimated in some quarters at a distance, that the claimant who was fortunate enough to be the beneficiary of the large award said to be alluded to, received in reality but a small part of the amount. This, we understand, is an error. He received all the amount to which he was entitled. He is now a visiter to Europe, but will, we presume soon return to take care of his own reputation, so roughly handled in the New York papers.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that this allegation of fraud is supposed in Washington to refer to Dr. G. A. Gardiner's claim, the evidence in regard to which was attested by the Alcalde, &c., and the writer adds:

"The claim was for damages incurred by being expelled from certain silver mines in San Luis Potosi, upon the approach of the American forces, in 1846. The award, with interest, amounted to $428,750, of which W. W. Corcoran was paid, as assignee, $107,187, and Gardiner the balance.

"Hon. Waddy Thompson was counsel for the claim. It may or may not be fraudulent; but the Government has no evidence that it is fraudulent."

But it appears that the thing is about to be deeply probed, and the government may yet have satisfactory evidence, one way or the other.

In reference to the alleged claimant, Dr. Gardiner, now preparing the investigation, the Washington Telegraph, of last evening, says:

This gentleman was in 1844 dentist at the city of Mexico, and very poor; in the same year he is alleged to have been disturbed in great mining operations at San Luis Potosi. His claim for loss and damage is understood to have been $1.600,000. The Board awarded him about one-quarter of his claim, say $428,750. Now let us ask, were his vouchers as good for the whole as for one-fourth of his claim? If so, why was not the whole allowed?

We are informed by the Herald that the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, was his counsel. Why does the Herald correspondent stop there? We have heard from other sources that Messrs. Corwin, Edward Curtis, and Major Lally were also counsel for this claim, and it has been said that they received ten per cent. each on the award, or about $45,000 each.

One of the rumors is that Mr. Corcoran, the broker, advanced $27,000 to enable Dr. Gardiner to prosecute the claim, and thus became owner of one-quarter of the claim! We see by the published awards, as in the above extracts, that this amount was awarded to that gentleman, as assignee.

We understand that this subject has been brought before the President and the Attorney General; and further, that the District Attorney, Mr. Fendall, is engaged in preparing papers to be sent abroad for the arrest of Dr. Gardiner.

It is rumored here, that before sailing for Europe, Dr. Gardiner met a Mr. Post, or Port, of Puebla, at New York, and told him that $80,000 was all his share of the award—that agents and others had absorbed the other $348,750! and that it was this information that led to exposure.

Mr. Curtis is now in this city, and last evening had a long interview with the Secretary of State.

It is our earnest wish that all just men may pass unscathed by this transaction; but let the truth come forth, and let justice be done, suffer who may.

The Graduates at West Point.

The following statement, from the Inquirer of this morning, gives the names of the Cadets of the first class, who have graduated at West Point, at the recent annual examination.—The order of general merit—and the particular corps and regiment for which its member are recommended by the Academic Board:

Order of merit. Recommended for Corps of Engineers.
1. Geo. L. Andrews, Massachusetts.
2. James St. C. Morton, Pennsylvania.

Topographical Engineers.
3. George T. Belch, Ohio.
4. W. G. Welcher, Tennessee.

Artillery, or Ordinance, Infantry, Mounted Riflemen.
5. A. Piper, Pennsylvania.
6. James Thompson, New York.
7. Caleb House, Massachusetts.
8. Konner Garrard, Ohio.
9. B. Hardin Helm, Kentucky.
10. Ed. H. Day, Tennessee.
11. Alvan C. Gillen, do.
12. Dewitt N. Root, New York.
13. A. J. Perry, Connecticut.
14. Isaiah N. Moore, Pennsylvania.
15. J. Edwards, Jr., Maine.
16. A. J. S. Molinard, New York.
17. Henry E. Maynadier, District of Columbia.
18. David Bell, Indiana.
19. R. Williams, Virginia.
20. J. Medleahall, Indiana.
21. M. Parks, Jr., North Carolina.
22. A. J. Swan, New York.
23. A. McRae, North Carolina.
24. Chas. E. Norris, Indiana.

Infantry, Dragoons, or Mounted Riflemen.
25. Gordon Chapin, Virginia.
26. J. C. Kelton, Pennsylvania.
27. W. H. Morris, New York.
28. James Curtis, Illinois.
29. R. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
30. T. J. C. Amory, Massachusetts.
31. N. D. Whipple, New York.
32. H. C. Hodges, Vermont.
33. James Daniel, North Carolina.
34. Roger Jones, Jr., District Columbia.
35. Adolphus F. Boad, Ohio.
36. M. Smith, Alabama.
37. E. A. Palfrey, Louisiana.
38. Jno. T. Shaff, District Columbia.
39. H. F. Witter, Pennsylvania.
40. J. G. Tilford, Kentucky.
41. J. B. Greene, New York.
42. L. J. Baker, North Caronina.

They will, after a month's leave of absence, be transferred, as brevet second lieutenants, to the several corps and regiments for which they have been recommended.

Pennsylvanian.

UNITED STATES MINT.—Gold bullion deposited for coinage at Philadelphia from 1st to 30th June, 1851, inclusive:

From California	$3,570,000
From other sources	60,000
	$3,630,000

Silver bullion deposited in same time, $11,700

The whole coinage for the month comprised 2,665.827 pieces, valued at $3,709,858 17, of which there were 946,500 three cent pieces. The total coinage from January to June inclusive, amounts to $24.269,465, and the precious metals deposited to $20.493,300, of which California contributed $19,995,500.

NEW WHEAT, THE MARKETS, &c.—NORFOLK, July 3.—The first cargo of new wheat from No. Carolina arrived to-day. 90 cts. was offered and refused for the lot. The crop in North Carolina is a very abundant one, and large quantities may shortly be expected in this market. Corn has advanced: sales of white at 60 cents, and yellow and mixed at 58 cents. Staves are scarce, sales of R. O. hhd. at $24 to $24½.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The receipts of revenue at the New-York Custom House, for the month of June just gone by, were $1,000,000 heavier than those of June last year. It is thought, however, that the importations for July, 1851, will prove much lighter in amount than those for the same period of last year.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.—During the month of June, the coinage at the mint amounted to $3,709,858, of which $3,653,248 was in gold, and the balance in silver. Among the pieces coined were 946,500 three cent pieces; 1,016,517 copper cents; 65,000 dimes; 279.888 gold dollars; 114,244 quarter eagles; 71,236 half eagles; 12,127 eagles; 130,515 double eagles; 16,000 quarter dollars; 12,500 half dollars, and 1,300 dollars.

A MAN AS IS A MAN.—A correspondent of the New London Star writes that there is a man in East Haddam—a Mr. Emmons—who weighs five hundred and thirty-nine pounds. This is about 100 pounds heavier than the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was. The writer adds: "He is of fine personal appearance, of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in seventeen counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies."

A contemporary says that the Bloomer costume is the "knee plus ultra" of female adornment.

Preparing a Report.

While we were looking at the cuts of Gov. Pollock, to which our attention was attracted by the lumbering footfalls of two pair of substantial brogans on the stairway leading to our printing office, and presently by the crowns of two rough and ready hats, which rose above a pair of heads which were followed by shoulders and so on, until two athletic specimens of the "rural population" of Georgia stood revealed before us. Advancing a few steps from the stairway the two came to a halt and gazed around the apartment, occasionally casting furtive glances about, as if apprehensive of being caught up and done for by the printing presses that were in operation in their vicinity. One of the party had his attention particularly attracted by the self-inking machine, the operation of which he seemed particularly anxious to understand, while the other was making spasmodic efforts to smoke a horrid bad cigar. Presently the man with the cigar broke silence.

"Do you print horses here?" said he, holding his cigar between his fingers and thumb, in an attitude rather too striking to be graceful.

Apprehending that we did not rightly understand the question, we asked—

"Handbills?"

"What's them, Bill?" inquired the speaker of his friend.

"Dad fotch it if I know," said Bill, "'thout ther notes of hand."

The two conversed together in a low voice a moment, during which time the first speaker made several ineffectual efforts to get a whiff from his cigar. Presently, turning around and elevating his voice, he said:

"Look here, stranger, can you print a horse or can you not?"

He paused for a reply, while we endeavored to frame an answer.

"Because," resumed the speaker. "I want a first rate picture of my horse Red Eagle, and if you're the man what can do it, say the word!"

"We can do almost any kind of printing here, sir. Have you the manscript with you?"

"The WHAT uscript?" exclaimed the owner of Red Eagle.

"Have you a copy of what you what printed?" said we.

"Cuss the copy," said he, "I don't want a copy. I want my horse printed jest dry so. Can you do it?"

"Oh," said we, "you only want a picture of your horse!"

"That's the idea, stranger, exactly."

As we now comprehended his wants and were disposed to humor the joke, we instructed one of the boys to take an impression of a large cut of a horse. The countenances of our customers brightened up at once, while they watched the operation with the most intense interest.

On the impression of the cut being placed before them, they both exclaimed—

"Hey, the deuce, that aint like old Eagle. That wont never do."

"What's the matter with it," said we, "is it not a good likeness?"

"No, sir, not by a dang'd sight," said the man with a bad cigar. "My horse is a bright sorrel horse, with a star in his face, and one white foot.—This ere horse's tail is just like mine, only it's black."

Red ink would remedy the defect in the color.—But the white foot and star in the face were difficulties not so easily to be got over. At that moment one of our printers, who had been quietly enjoying the joke, came to our aid. By the use of colored ink, and by laying a piece of paper, cut to resemble the star in the face, on the cut, and another piece on the fetlock, we soon produced Red Eagle as natural as life, star, white foot, switch tail and all.

The party were in ecstacies.

"Aint that him, Bill!—aint that old Eagle jest as natural as pig tracks?"

"Well, drat my skin!" said the other, regarding the picture with amazement depicted in every feature—"did you ever *see* the like? Why," said he, holding it off at arm's length and shutting one eye, "I'd know that was your colt, Bill, if I was to see it anywhar in creation."

"Certain you would; I'll bet the old mare herself would know it when she seed it. Talk about yer doggerytypes! Why that chap over thar couldn't make sich a picter as that to save his tarnal gizzard. How much is to pay, stranger?"

"Nothing," replied we. "We don't charge for printing horses."

"Nothing!" exclaimed both in the same voice. "Doggerytipes over thar wanted to charge three dollars and then couldn't do it. Deuce take yer doggerytipes for me."

After pressing us to be compensated, which we resolutely declined, the delighted couple left the office, declaring that they wouldn't give one printer for all the doggerytipe men in the world.

Love, Jealousy, Revenge and Marriage.

The particulars of a cause of love unreciprocated, followed by dire vengeance, came to our knowledge on Saturday, of which the following is something like a fair round unvarnished statement. We introduce a fictitious name:

Mr. Jones, Lothario-like, was in the habit of paying his addresses to two young ladies at the one time, calling on them on alternate evenings. Miss Spriggins and Miss Smith were the two pretty—*muslmers*, (neat title, and novel, aint it?) the latter of whom had decidedly the affections of Mr. Jones in her keeping, while Miss Springging, from the attention bestowed, fancied she was the lone star which guided Mr. Jones' destiny. In short, neither knew of the other, each believed herself beloved and looked upon herself in the light of the future Mrs. J., and was supremely happy in her blissful ignorance. But a cloud burst over the tranquil pair, and jealousy took possession of Miss Smith. She discovered that she had a rival—that rival was pretty, and Spriggins. Oh! torture of heart; oh! racking of nerves oh! sleepless night: and oh! anxious day. She would die by arsenic, bed-cord, her father's razor, the Mississippi, charcoal, anything or every thing, to rid her of a life become hateful by the perfidy of Jones. But then the happy scenes of by gones flited before her, when John and she would ramble on sunny evenings; and—speak of their love, true as it then was, and their fond future; this came up before her vision, in its beautiful, harmonizing spirit of peace, and as the relenting tear coursed slowly down her cheek, she determined to give him a dose of jalap.

It was Tuesday night! he came to tea. Her mother in the dreadful secret, mixed the potent cathartic in "the beverage which cheers but not intoxicates." Julia Smith, as he writhed in agony, hissed the abhorred name of Matilda Spriggins in his tingling ears. She shouted that he was poisoned, and by her, and Jones prepared for death like a sensible man. He acknowledged his inconstancy,—vowed if he lived, to cleave only unto her. It was enough! the stomach pump was applied, Jones was rescued. Three days since, Miss Smith became Mrs. Jones.—*St. Louis Reveille, 3d inst.*

A "sell."—BY 'THE RATTLER.'

One day last week, a smooth-faced youth from 'that neck o' timber, was strolling lasily up the street, when he was accosted by a seedy-looking individual with—

'I say, mister, hain't you lost a watch?

"How?"

'This 'ere repeater, that I've jest found in the mud.—I didn't know but you lost it; if you hain't, somebody *has*, there'll be a big—*very* big reward. I'm a married man, got sixteen s-m-a-ll—*very* small children, and an aged father and mother dead—both dead, *sir*, (with an emphasis,) *very* dead, an' I don't expect they'll live a great while! I've got to leave the city on account o' debt—to-morrer—so take the watch an' gi me somethin. D'ye think its gold? (That's a feeler.')

Kentuck believed the watch to be gold, the raal Kaleforny,' but he thought he'd 'play' on the green 'un (?) by saying—

'Gold—thunder! No, it's brass, an' you stoled her to rase cash with, an' I'm darn sure you'll be jugged, old hoss. I feel for your family—I do—so here's a V, the genuine stovepipe.'

The loafer fobbed the money and dodged up the street in a 'pooty fast' trot. Kentuck dropped into a jewelers's and found that the *works* of the watch was worth about fifty cents! With a curse upon his lips he rushed around the corner and found the 'stuffer' busily engaged in *fishing*—in the sewer,

'Say, *you!* You no-feelin' mudsucker what you doin' *thar?*'

'Findin' some more watches, you cussed fool,' and 'Seedy *sheeted*, congratulating himself on having 'sold' a 'Sucker.'

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is hard on Giddings, the Abolition member of Congress from Ohio. In noticing the recent upsetting of a stage, whereby Giddings had two of his ribs broken, the wag of the Journal says he had much rather he had broken his jaw.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—It has been suggested to our friend, Mr. Briefless, that his opinion would be very valuable on the question, whether a man who dies before he has settled with his creditors, may be considdered to have shown an undue preference, in paying the debt of Nature before his other liabilities?

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mad'lle Delon made a very successful ascension yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock from the store of at the corner of Seventh and Callowhill sts., in presence of a large number of spectators. A basket was attached to the balloon, which the lady confidently entered, and made a most beautiful aerial voyage. The termination of her adventure was not, however, quite as agreeable as it might have been. When immediately over a large lot, in the borough of Bridgesburg, she attempted to descend by the usual method, when the affair got out of order; and the lady was unable to accomplish her purpose. She finally succeeded in effecting a descent, but in so doing managed to come down in Lackawana creek, about forty rods only from the River. Fortunately the water was not more than shoulder deep, and after very little delay, she was extricated from her disagreeable situation, and together with her apparatus, which was uninjured, brought safely to the city before 8 o'clock. The time occupied by the ascension was just half an hour.

Philadelphia Ledger.

TWO DUELISTS!—The Chronicle of Western Literature tells the following story of a Col. Wheatley. It may be old, but it is good:

The Colonel during a short sojourn in Vicksburg, met there some hot-blooded Southerners, with a spirit as fiery as his own. They quarreled—a challenge was passed and accepted, and the next rising sun was to witness one, if not both, of their dead bodies, drenched in blood to wash out wounded honor. During the night the Col. said he heard a boat coming up the river, and it struck him as he heard the boat puffing and blowing, "that prudence was the better part of valor." So he took his trunk upon his shoulder, and stepped, in the dead of night, very quietly out of the Hotel; as he neared the boat, whom should he see but his antagonist at the boat before him, just going aboard.

He returned as he had gone out; and was on the ground next morning with his second, waiting with disappointed wrath for his antagonist, and published him as an absconding scoundrel.—*Ex. Paper.*

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Death by a Rattlesnake's Bite.

We have received the following letter from Dr. T. S. Mims, in Scriven county:

MORLEZ'S POND, June 17, 1851.

Mr. Editor—On yesterday, I was summoned to see a negro man, Jim, the property of Col. G. W. Hurst, who had been bitten on the hand, about three hours previously, by a large snake, (supposed to be a rattlesnake,) and found him in articulo mortis, life becoming extinct in about twenty minutes after I arrived. He was a timber-hauler by trade, and was in the act of passing the chain used in hoisting the timber, when he received the deadly blow. A Mr. Paris, who was near by, states that in about five minutes after the accident, his face, scalp, and tongue, was enormously swollen, the latter protruding between the teeth. No other swelling visible (not even the hands) when I arrived, except slight enlargement of the abdomen.

A little boy, who assisted him in hitching up the timber, states that it was a rattlesnake, but the imperfect description would have left us in doubt as to the true character of the snake, but for the size and the rapidly fatal symptoms produced. Difference between the insertion of the upper and lower teeth fully one inch—truly a monster. After Jim was conveyed to a house, search was made for the snake, but without effect—having been seen by the little boy to make his way off. I know but little of their natural history, but have been told by persons as soon as they inflict a bite they leave immediately.

This horrid and untimely death should caution those who, by necessity, are compelled to go in forests infested by such reptiles, to look before they leap.

Respectfully, &c.

FATAL SNAKE BITE.—A son of Mr. Britton Huckebee, of Stanly county, aged about 14 years, was bitten by a rattlesnake in the harvest field on Thursday, 12th ultimo, and died on Saturday the 14th.

The Boston Post perpetrates the following epigram on George Thompson, under the title "Monsieur Tonson *gone* again:"

In Thompson's departure,
His duty is clear;
For they need him at home,
And we don't need him here!

English capital and settlers are beginning to flow into Ireland. The Shannon is to be navigated with screw steamers.

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Woon's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of

J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

LAGUIRA and Brazil.—20 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WRAPPING Paper.—30 reams Wrapping Paper. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

B. Byas.—30 dozen Piret's London Porter. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

ALE! Ale!!—30 doz. XXX strong, Edinburgh Ale; 20 do. Philadelphia Scotch do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MAILLY, Sillery and Express.—Brands, Champagne. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LEMON Syrup.—20 boxes Gordon's Lemon Syrup. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HOOKS, Hinges and Nails.—20 kegs Cut Nails, low to close; 100 HS. Hooks and Hinges. For sale low, by July 4th, 1851. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHOCOLATE.—20 boxes Gerhard Schmits, sweet Zealand Chocolate. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MUSTARD.—12 dozen quarter and half cans Stoken's fresh ground Mustard. For sale by July 4th, 1850 HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.—50 bbls. extra Family Flour. For sale by MILES COSTIN.

BACON.—5,000 pounds N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.